THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, clear, possible showers. Temp. 25-71 (73-79). Sunday, clear, possible showers. LONDON: Saturday, dry, some clouds. Temp. 52-13 (55-56). Sunday, dry, some clouds. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, sunny. Temp. 26-15 (82-61). NEW YORK: Saturday, sunny. Temp. 29-20 (84-68).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	12 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 9	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 8
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	13 D

No. 29,065 · PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 10-11, 1976 · Established 1887

Angola Upholds Mercenary Death Sentences



AP.
President Agostinho Neto

LUANDA, Angola, July 9 (Reuters).—President Agostinho Neto today confirmed death sentences passed on four white mercenaries who were tried for their role in Angola's civil war, the Angolan news agency reported.

The date of execution was not immediately announced.

The President was quoted as saying: "The practice of mercenarism must be finished on the planet."

"Every Angolan remembers the vile and cruel behavior of the mercenaries who have sown death and despair in return for pay, trying in this way to put a brake on the higher interests of a people for a few coins." Mr. Neto said.

Clemency Pleas

Death penalties were imposed June 28 on the four men—the Cyprus-born mercenary chief, Costas Georgiou, also known as Col. Callan, fellow Britons Andrew Mackenzie and John Barker, and an American, Daniel Gearhart.

President Neto made his announcement at a press conference in Luanda's state house.

Clemency Rejected for 4 Whites; No Execution Date Is Announced

Queen Elizabeth had appealed to him to show clemency toward the three British mercenaries. The Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists also urged clemency for all four condemned men in a telegram that saying "mercenarism should be but is not yet a crime in international law."

Georgiou, 25, accused of murder and sadism, was sentenced to death for killing a white mercenary and ordering the massacre of 13 others during the civil war in which they fought for the losing National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

The war crimes court was set up by the victorious Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola after it took over the government of the former Portuguese colony.

Mackenzie, 23, is from Swindon in England.

Barker, 35, a former paratrooper, came from Farnborough in Hampshire, in southern England.

Gearhart, 34, who was described at the trial as "a highly dangerous character," was from Kensington, Md.,

Other Sentences

Nine other soldiers of fortune—6 Britons, an American, an Argentine and an Irishman—were sentenced to jail terms ranging between 16 and 30 years.

When the four men were condemned to death at the end of last month, it was believed here that they would be executed by firing squad.

But this could not be confirmed after the President's announcement today. It was also not established whether the executions would be in public.

The trial last month was conducted by five judges in a "people's revolutionary tribunal."

Presiding Judge Ernesto Teixeira da Silva, in delivering the verdict, denounced Britain and the United States for allowing the recruitement of mercenaries whom he described as "dogs of war with bloody muzzles."

He ruled that Mackenzie took part in the February massacre for which "Callan" was condemned.

Barker, at 35 the oldest mercenary to face trial, was convicted for his role as commandant of an airfield at Sao Antonio do Zaire.

President Neto said the verdict had been reached through a completely legal process and all the accused had been given a defense. This had been unanimously recognized by the foreign lawyers who took part, he said.

"Mercenarism . . . is a scourge of the African continent and a grave threat to the peace, freedom an independence of the peoples," he added.



Associated Press.
Leftist militiamen loading bodies that were exchanged for a Christian prisoner taken in heavy fighting in Beirut.

UN Draft Condemns Israel Raid

Africans to Offer Text to Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 9 (AP).—African nations yesterday circulated a working draft of a Security Council resolution that would "strongly condemn" Israel for its raid on Entebbe Airport and demand "full compensation" by the Israelis for any damage in Uganda.

But a U.S. diplomat left no doubt that such a resolution would be vetoed. Debate on the raid was due to begin today.

Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog said the UN's image would improve if the Council issues a clear statement against terrorism and spells out methods to combat it.

"But if the UN continues with its barren diatribe and paranoid obsession with Israel, then it will bring the UN down a few more rungs in the direction of oblivion," he said.

Damage at Airport

Three hostages, an Israeli commando, 7 hijackers and 20 Ugandan soldiers were reported killed when airborne Israeli troops attacked Uganda's Entebbe Airport Sunday to free more than 100 hostages who had been held captive for a week. It was reported that the raiders inflicted heavy damage on the airport, including the destruction of several Ugandan MIG fighter planes.

The Israeli envoy spoke to newsmen after a meeting with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to "seek clarification" of a controversial statement by Mr. Waldheim earlier this week depicting the Israeli raid as a "serious violation" of Ugandan sovereignty.

Mr. Waldheim, in a statement declaring that he had been misquoted by a news agency that had him also describing the raid as "aggression," said: "This tragic incident underlines the urgency of the world community finding effective ways of dealing with the increasingly pervasive and pernicious practice of international terrorism."

Mr. Herzog said he told Mr. Waldheim that the remark on violating Ugandan sovereignty "prejudged" a matter before the Council and that Mr. Waldheim replied it was not intended that way.

Arab, Communist and Third-World delegates have blocked all recent efforts to condemn international terrorism on the grounds that Palestinian terrorism against Israel was a justifiable tactic in a struggle for national rights.

Third-World sources said at least three African states—Senegal, Kenya and Liberia—may balk at supporting Ugandan President Idi Amin, who condemned the Israeli raid as an aggressive act and sought the Security Council meeting.

Bonn Plans Proposal

VIENNA, July 9 (UPI).—West Germany will propose to the UN a convention to fight international terrorism, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today.

Mr. Schmidt, at the end of his two-day official visit to Austria, said the proposal will be submitted to the next UN General Assembly.

"We feel that we need a convention which would enable states and governments to fight international terrorism with much more efficiency than hitherto," Mr. Schmidt told a news conference.

He said West Germany has decided to discuss this problem not only at the UN but also on a European and bilateral level.

He said he was not certain

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

To Install Electricity in Soweto

South Africa Acts to Ease Black Discontent

JOHANNESBURG, July 9 (AP).—White authorities appear to be moving quickly to ease unrest and violence in black townships that left at least 176 persons dead last month.

The South African Cabinet was reported today to have decided last week to provide electricity to all homes in the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg.

The government also announced earlier this week that it had dropped the compulsory use of the Dutch-based Afrikaans language in black schools. An order to use Afrikaans touched off a student demonstration June 16.

The school language issue is now widely regarded as the main reason for the student protests in Soweto, which escalated into a week of rioting and looting in the black townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria.

A critical lack of public facilities, including electricity, in the township of Soweto, home for more than a million blacks is widely regarded as a major cause of black unrest.

Of the existing 100,000 homes in Soweto, only about 20,000 have electricity, meaning that tens of thousands of blacks must live without the simplest amenities such as electric lights, radios and heaters. Most streets are without lights, contributing to Soweto's high crime rate.

The Johannesburg Star today quoted Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Bantu [African] administration Board, as saying that the electrification of Soweto could cost the equivalent of more than $60 million and would take five to seven years to complete.

The government decisions on power for Soweto and the language issue appear to be significant concessions to urban blacks in South Africa where 4 million whites rule 18 million blacks.

Mr. Mulder said that discussions on the electrification project in Soweto were held among the Cabinet and leading financiers last week.

"Only the final knots need to be tied now and I expect final agreement will be reached in August," Mr. Mulder said.

Lack of finance has been a major problem confronting the board, which administers Soweto, and studies of how to electrify Soweto have been under way for years.

"I am convinced we can do it within the next five to seven years," Mr. Mulder said. "The provision of electricity is a matter of the highest priority for the board."

The Johannesburg Star reported today that surveys in Soweto have shown that a lack of street lighting and power in homes is among the issues blacks feel most strongly about.

Blacks also resent being unable to own property—they rent their homes in the townships—and having little say in their own community affairs.

Mr. Mulder, however, said after the riots that there would be increased consultations on a regular basis between white and black leaders.

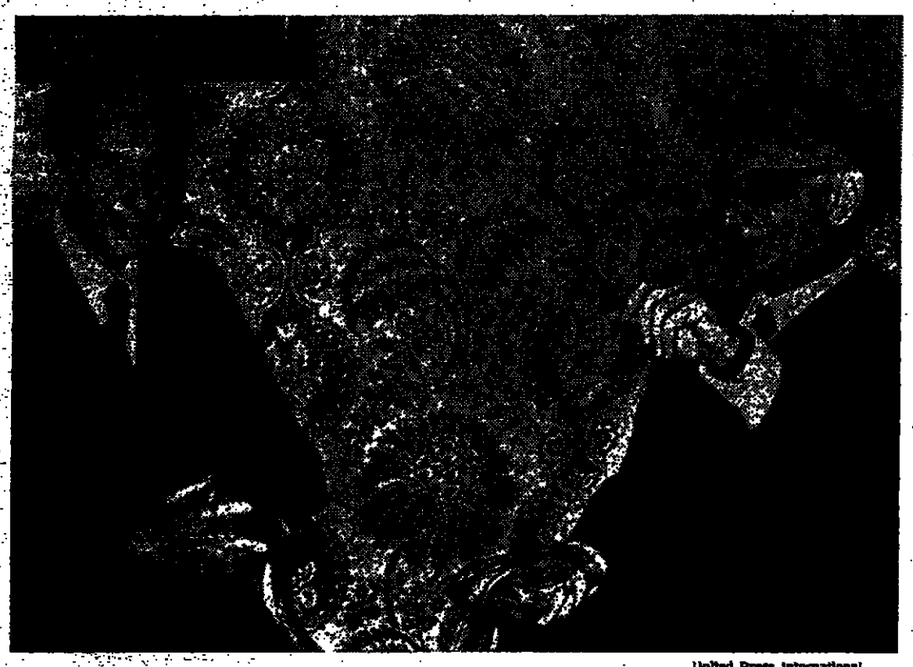
Whether further concessions will be made to improve the conditions of blacks living outside tribal homelands or reserves in South Africa is not clear.

But Prime Minister John Vorster, widely regarded as a pragmatic politician, appears to be moving slowly in the direction of reform after the township violence.

On the school language issue, authorities announced Tuesday that, instead of having to teach subjects in Afrikaans and English—South Africa's two official languages—on a 50-50 basis, black schools may opt to teach in either language.

Minister of Bantu Education

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.
OUTWARD BOUND—Italian Premier Aldo Moro (left) asked President Giovanni Leone to accept his resignation yesterday during a consultation in the Quirinale Palace.

Moro Quits, Opening Way to Regime Talks

ROME, July 9 (UPI).—Caretaker Premier Aldo Moro's Christian Democratic Cabinet resigned today, opening the way for formation of a new government that could give the Communists a policy-making role.

Mr. Moro's resignation, a formality following last month's parliamentary elections, was tendered to President Giovani Leone during a brief meeting. Mr. Leone's office said negotiations on the formation of Italy's 39th government since World War II would begin Monday.

The Christian Democrats held their own in the June 20-21 elections despite an increase in strength by the Communists, who won 228 seats in the Chamber of Deputies to the ruling party's 262.

The elections were held following the Moro Cabinet's resignation April 30. That action was forced when the Christian Democrats' allies, the Socialists, withdrew their parliamentary support in a dispute over economic policy.

Mr. Leone's office said the consultations on the choice of a new premier and the subsequent negotiations on the formation of a new government would include leaders of the various political factions in Parliament.

U.K. Approves Tougher Law Against Bias

LONDON, July 9 (Reuters).—A bill outlawing racial discrimination in Britain passed the House of Commons today after members sat up all night debating it against a background of recent race tensions.

For 21 hours, the bill was examined under the fire of a small group of right wingers. It finally gained approval early this afternoon. It now goes to the House of Lords.

The bill extends existing anti-racist laws and affects many areas of British life, compelling clubs of more than 25 members to admit colored people and prohibiting public remarks that incite racial hatred.

The bill's supporters hailed it as a major piece of social legislation but it is expected to meet with a good deal of public resentment and has been called an infringement of personal liberty.

Powell Attacks It

Well-known rightist politician Enoch Powell attacked it strongly today, saying Britain was becoming a multiracial society and thereby repudiating the meaning and validity "of the nation itself."

The clubs clause will provoke some bitterness. It affects, among others, more than 4,000 workingmen's clubs, traditional male-orientated drinking halls described by Conservative MP Nicholas Budgen today as "the last refuge" for many from immigrants and from their own families and jobs.

Deputy Conservative leader William Whitelaw, who is president of several golf clubs, told Parliament the clause might encourage troublemakers.

None of the parties opposed the bill in its entirety and 82 members stayed all night in the Commons to vote for it, defeating three remaining members of the right-wing Conservative group, which had worked in shifts through the night.

The bill makes offenses causing racial hatred punishable by up to two years in jail or an unlimited fine.

Its basic aim is gradually to eliminate racial discrimination in Britain. Recently, there have been isolated stabbings, beatings and demonstrations although no major outbreaks of violence have occurred for years.

Syrians Reported Advancing

Rightists Reinforce Troops, Renew Drive on Beirut Camp

BEIRUT, July 9 (UPI).—Christian rightists threw more troops into a battle around a besieged Palestinian camp today amid reports that Syrian troops were advancing from the north toward the leftist-held port of Tripoli.

The Christians launched another attack today on the Tal Zaatar refugee camp. Monitored military reports from the battle zone in southeastern Beirut indicated that the Christian force has doubled to about 6,000 men and is attacking the camp from four sides after a siege of 19 days.

A Syrian armored column, meanwhile, was reported to be advancing from the northern Akkar region south along the coastal road that leads to Tripoli, on whose southern outskirts fighting continued between Palestinian and Christian forces pushing up from the Kourah district they captured during the last three days.

The purpose of the Syrian advance was not clear but Western military sources said that it appeared it was to help the Christians force the leftists and Palestinians in the north into Tripoli and bottle them up there, as they have been contained in western Beirut and in Sidon, the major port in the south.

Casualty Toll

The Christians captured most of the Kourah district south of Tripoli in battles that claimed an estimated 1,000 dead and 2,100 wounded.

With the northern front now relatively safe and friendly Syrian forces keeping the leftists pinned down in the east and the south, the Christians turned their attention to Tal Zaatar, the Palestinian enclave in the eastern part of the divided capital.

According to rightist sources, their offensive was aimed at capturing the camp before the Arab League meets in Cairo Monday, reportedly to decide whether to send more troops to Lebanon to attempt to enforce a cease-fire.

Repeated league calls to negotiate a truce have been ignored and there was press speculation that the Arab states now intend to send a large deterrent force—including, according to one account, 10,000 Egyptian troops—to join the ineffectual 2,500 men currently stationed at Beirut's closed international airport.

Palestinians and leftists have charged that Syrian troops are fighting alongside the Christians and that this is what made their surprisingly easy military victory in the Kourah region possible.

The Syrians maintain, as they have all along, that their 15,000 troops in Lebanon are there to restore peace without taking sides.

Juan Carlos Asks Cabinet For Reforms

MADRID, July 9 (UPI).—King Juan Carlos told his new government today that it must carry out political and social change—but without scrapping the "essential values" of the nation.

The King, 38, made the statement while presiding over the first meeting of the Cabinet of Premier Adolfo Suarez, who took over from Carlos Arias Navarro earlier this week with a pledge to speed up reform.

The King said the government's task was "to blend, at this important hour, the necessary evolution toward new social and political structures with the respect for the essential values that constitute our nation's reason for being.

The Cabinet met under increasing political pressures.

Spain has been swept by a wave of street protests demanding freedom and an amnesty. A mailmen's strike has halted deliveries in most cities and there are increasingly loud demands that the government negotiate with the opposition on the democratization of Spain.

In what was believed to be a reference to these demands, the King told the government to "consult with all those who are honestly interested in the affairs of the country."

He said it must make its decisions without fear and try to be "a strong government in a strong state."

King Juan Carlos said the Suarez Cabinet, whose civilian members average 44 years of age, marked "the arrival of a new generation" in the highest offices of the nation. He urged it to find out "in depth" what the people want and to create "authentic and normal channels" so they can express their will "in order and liberty."

In turn, the King asked Spain-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Russian Cosmonauts Studying Fish Habits

MOSCOW, July 9 (UPI).—The two Soyuz-21 cosmonauts, reportedly adjusting well to weightlessness on what could be a record stay in space, today began a series of experiments with fish.

Tass said mission commander Col. Boris Volynov, 41, and flight engineer Lt. Col. Vitali Zholobov, 39, were starting a series of experiments with guppies. They will observe the development of fish eggs. They also will study and film the behavior of fish in conditions of weightlessness.

Viewed With Suspicion in Host Countries

A Million Refugees Cause Problems for African Nations

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, July 9 (NYT).—Ilewede Mahere spends much of his time here at the Blue Cat café, nursing Cokes slowly so the waiters will not chase him away. When he can, the 26-year-old former Ethiopian university student engages U.S. tourists in conversation. If he is lucky, the tourists buy him a meal.

Zewede is one of 600 young Ethiopians who have walked hundreds of miles to Kenya, fleeing what they say is the repressive campaign waged against students by the Ethiopian military government. He is also one of the more than 4 million Africans who have been displaced by political upheavals in their homelands. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, one of every 300 Africans is a refugee.

Practically every African country has its Zewedes. In Dar Es Salaam, there are cafés like the Blue Cat where men who fled South Africa, Rhodesia and Mozambique worry about surviving and dream of going home someday. In Zambia, there are Angolans. In Khartoum, the Eritreans, more militant than most refugees, discuss the latest rumors about the secessionist war against Ethiopia. In Senegal, there are 500,000 persons who have fled Guinea. In Zaire, there are at least 400,000 Angolans, refugees from the colonial and civil war.

With the meager resources available in these very poor countries, the life of the refugees is hard. They are forced to compete with local inhabitants for scarce land, food and jobs. Often the victims of tribal hatred that originally forced them to flee, they are frequently regarded with suspicion by the clannish people among whom they seek to resettle.

As a consequence, the movement of refugees has become a major problem for many African governments. Driven from their homes by political instability, the refugees often create new tensions and difficulties for most governments, which in some cases are now trying to curb the migration.

For example, here in Kenya, a group of several hundred refugees, mostly Ethiopian students, recently sat in for several days at refugee relief centers protesting that they could not get jobs and that the $12 a month they received from the UN and private groups was not enough.

Frequently, the humanitarian policies of governments collide with foreign policy considerations. For instance, Kenya regards Ethiopia as a necessary ally against a Somalia, which is viewed as having expansionist designs against both countries. Providing refuge to Ethiopian students, some of whom, notably the Eritreans, continue political activity here, is at the very least awkward.

Canon Burgess Carr, the head of the All-African Council of Churches and a very political churchman, has, with limited resources, developed refugee relief programs and has sought to sensitise African heads of state to both the problems of the refugees and the problems that spawn them, tribalism and political vindictiveness.

"Unless African leaders encourage humanitarian reforms and human rights," said the Liberian-born minister, "our continent may well be transformed into a race of refugees."

"There is a strong and pervasive African tradition of punishing the group for the acts of an individual," said Ali Mazrui, one of the continent's foremost political scientists, who now teaches at the University of Michigan. During a visit home to Kenya he explained that it is largely this tendency that accounts for refugee migrations.

Hounded Into Exile

For example, he observed, when Idi Amin overthrew the Uganda government of Milton Obote, Mr. Obote's fellow Longo tribesmen were hounded into exile, following the deposed president to Tanzania. Refugee movements often strain foreign relations between African states, Mr. Mazrui said, noting that a good part of the current hostility between Uganda and Tanzania is traceable to Mr. Obote's living next door to Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, who is a close friend.

Perhaps the largest recent shift of population occurred in the neighboring countries of Rwanda and Burundi, where from 1964 to 1972 Tutsi and Hutu tribesmen slaughtered each other. In Burundi, the Tutsi prevailed and several hundred thousand Hutu fled to Tanzania.

Meanwhile, in Rwanda, it was the Hutu who won, and hundreds of thousands of Tutsi hid in the bush and eventually sought sanctuary in Zaire, Uganda and Kenya.

"These people," said Canon Carr, "undergo hardship but the most tragic are the urban refugees, the ones you see here in Nairobi at the cafés or walking the streets to kill time." These men, and a few women, he said, had been upwardly mobile in their own countries, often highly skilled and educated. Suddenly, they find themselves with neither status nor prospects.

Kenya Imposes Curbs on Transit Of Ugandan Products by Rail

NAIROBI, July 9 (UPI).—Kenya has imposed restrictive conditions on the railroad transit of Ugandan goods.

Effective July 22, Uganda must use Kenyan currency to pay for all freight and passenger services within Kenya, the Kenya Region of the East African Railways Corp. announced yesterday.

Previously, Ugandan importers and exporters—dependent on the Kenyan Indian Ocean port of Mombasa—were able to pay for their shipments in Ugandan currency. The new rules will hurt Uganda, which is desperately short of foreign currency.

Regional Railways Corp. manager P.J. Myangola said that the new payments rules were intended to ease Kenya's regional cash flow problems and insure its financial survival.

The decree was another step in the deteriorating relations between the two countries which hit new lows last weekend when Ugandan President Idi Amin accused Kenya of helping the Israelis mount a commando raid on Entebbe Airport to rescue more than 100 hostages from a hijacked Air France airliner. The Israeli planes refueled at Nairobi airport after the raid.

The Kenyan government, denying the charges, issued a sharply worded warning to Uganda Wednesday night, describing Marshal Amin as a "sadist" and saying that he "has driven the government and people of Kenya to a point where tolerance and willingness to understand are no longer a virtue."

For Economic, Social Reasons

Singapore Tries to Promote Manual Work for Its Citizens

By Lewis M. Simons

SINGAPORE, July 9 (WP).—Prosperity has come so swiftly to this little city-state that Singaporeans no longer are willing to do hard, dirty jobs, no matter how well they pay.

The "rugged society" that Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew envisaged when he came to power a decade ago has evolved into a comfort-seeking society in which young people want only to dress up each day to go to air-conditioned offices, Mr. Lee complained recently.

In an attempt to re-educate Singaporeans into realizing that there is dignity in manual labor, not to mention good salaries, Mr. Lee last month opened a "use-your-hands" campaign on the island.

"Attitudes to jobs are formed partly in the schools," Mr. Lee said, "As important is the influence of parents, family and neighbors. We have decided to start with the schools."

The next day, Mr. Lee and his Cabinet ministers went to a number of schools and showed students and teachers that not even the high and the mighty were above using their hands. Mr. Lee swung a mop around a school floor.

"This campaign to get students, teachers and principals to use their hands is a start to reverse the process of the last eight years, during which we went through a rapid change in social attitudes and life-styles," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Lee took to task teachers, particularly women, for influencing youngsters in their disdain for blue-collar jobs.

"Higher income, resulting from economic growth, led to better clothes and shoes, motorcycles and cars," he said. "Because they had clean and nice clothes, they sought clean and nice jobs. Students were reinforced in these attitudes by a younger generation of teachers."

Noting that 90 per cent of Singapore's teachers were young women, Mr. Lee said, "They are better dressed and spend more time and money on their clothes and appearance than their predecessors did."

There are hard economic factors as well as sociological reasons behind Mr. Lee's appeal to teachers and students. The disinclination of young Singaporeans to do manual labor has forced the government to import thousands of workers from neighboring Indonesia and Malaysia. And they send much of their earnings back home.

In the construction field alone —a boom area in Singapore's economy—more than 60 per cent of workers are foreigners. Similarly, 56 per cent of woodworkers and 46 per cent of metalworkers are non-Singaporeans.

Conversely, in the desirable fields of clerical, hotel and catering jobs, all but 2 per cent are Singaporeans. "If Singapore's economic future can depend solely on commerce, finance and servicing," Mr. Lee said, "we can afford to leave things be. But prudence tells us that the hard core of workers in all the essential industries must be our own citizens."

In an effort to right this imbalance, the "use-your-hands" campaign has begun to entrust students, from elementary school on up, with cleaning and repairing tasks around their schools.

"For the younger ones, it may be just a matter of closing the classroom windows at the end of the day," said Tan Teng Wai, secretary of the campaign's steering committee. "The idea is to inculcate a healthy attitude toward manual labor."

Older children do such jobs as painting classrooms and repairing schoolyard fences. Public reaction, according to Mr. Tan, has been "pretty good. Of course," he noted, "some mothers have written letters saying they were worried that their children would get hurt. But no one's been hurt yet."

Mr. Tan said that the government was not necessarily trying to teach children how to be skillful with their hands but "just to change their attitude and that of their parents."

At a more practical level, however, the campaign is also trying to direct youngsters who are not interested in, or qualified for, higher education into blue-collar jobs. "We're not trying to play God," Mr. Tan said. "But we do want people who should be doing manual labor doing it."

Even before the "use-your-hands" campaign began, two government organizations, the Industrial Training Board and the Housing Development Board, had launched a joint effort to train adolescents to fill jobs in the construction trade, where laborers are in demand.

Paid for Classes

During the two-year course, the youngsters are paid while they attend classes and get on-the-job training at the numerous public housing projects under construction in Singapore. The program is intended to produce 500 young workers a year. But the first group, which completed the course in January, totaled only 120.

"We just haven't been able to get enough youngsters interested in these jobs, even though they can earn three times as much as they would in office work," complained Nellie Ko, spokesman for the Industrial Training Board.

"The problem is that Singapore mothers, particularly those from traditional Chinese backgrounds, raise their children right from he cradle to be afraid of heights, getting scratched, sweaty or dirty and to admire people who have soft, clean jobs," she said.

The Labor Ministry recently interviewed 1,700 young men undergoing compulsory military training about their job aspirations. Nearly all of them said they did not want to do manual labor. The reasons they gave were high physical risks, strenuous work, lack of career prospects and uninteresting work.

Probe of Corruption

SINGAPORE, July 9 (AP).—The Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau is probing alleged widespread police corruption in Singapore, the Straits Times reported today.

The newspaper said the Bureau had 200 photographs showing at least 60 policemen taking bribes from bookmakers.



United Press International.

LIGHT MOMENT—Annemarie Renger, president of the Bundestag, enjoying a chat with Edgar Faure, president of the French National Assembly, at a meeting in Bonn of European parliamentary presidents. At right rear, Sean Tracy of Ireland.

Light Rains Fail to Help A Dry Europe

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—A trickle of rain fell in Western Europe today, bringing the first relief in the most serious dry spell on record in many areas.

It was the first appreciable rainfall in two weeks in most parts of Europe, where temperatures have been in the 90s. Weather bureaus have reported less than half of normal rainfall this year in much of Europe.

Agriculture experts said a downpour today in Denmark was "worth millions of kroner" to farmers. The rain was lighter in northern Italy and most of Central Europe and Britain, where drought conditions continued.

Light rain fell at England's Royal Birkdale Golf Course, where the British Open is being played. It was a welcome contrast to the tinder-like conditions that prevailed earlier in the week when play was stopped once by a brush fire along the course.

In Wales and Switzerland, fishery officials reported that thousands of salmon and other fish have died because of a lack of oxygen in depleted streams and rivers.

Swiss authorities ordered private swimming pools emptied and contemplated draining public swimming pools as well.

Cattle were allowed to graze in Belgium's forests as good pasture land became scarce. The price of beef was escalating and labor unions called on the government to freeze the prices of vegetables and meat.

Housewives in many European cities faced above-average fruit and vegetable prices because of the drought-stunted harvest.

A forest fire blocked the highway from Antwerp into the Netherlands yesterday and troops were brought in to aid firemen. About 4,500 acres of Dutch forest have been destroyed.

London fire fighters appealed for the British Army to help them battle nonstop brush fires. Fire officers have been working 24-hour shifts to cover for ordinary firemen, who are conducting a slowdown in a dispute over pay and other grievances.

The Irish Republic, however, has not been hit by the drought and Dublin was even flooded today after a night of heavy rain. Main roads into the Irish capital were under water.

In Greece, where water supplies have remained adequate, torrential downpours in the northwest claimed the life of a 4-year-old child who was swept away in an overflowing stream and drowned.

Kosygin Tells Comecon Ties Of East Europe Are Strong

BERLIN, July 9 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin said in a speech released today that nothing can weaken the ties binding the Communist bloc in Europe.

"Our unity helps us strengthen the position of the socialist community in the world and the international authority of the socialist countries from year to year," Mr. Kosygin told a meeting of Comecon, the nine-nation Eastern European equivalent of the West European Common Market.

"There are no powers able to destroy our unity," the Soviet leader said.

The nine members of Comecon —the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Cuba and Mongolia—signed a document on increased economic cooperation today, the final day of the conference.

Ideological Insecurity

Western experts on Soviet affairs said Mr. Kosygin's stress on integration among the members of Comecon was aimed at overcoming ideological insecurity as more Eastern European countries extended economic ties to the West.

In a reference to the effects of the recession in the West, the final document defended socialist economic cooperation.

"The superiority of socialist relations of productivity and the advantages in socialist cooperation on the level of planning become particularly noticeable in the light of the growing contradictions and the deeper evidence of crisis in the capitalist economy," the document said.

East-bloc regimes worry about economic penetration by the West, the experts said.

Wednesday, however, Mr. Kosygin spoke in favor of closer ties between Comecon and the European Economic Community. Comecon in February proposed an agreement with the EEC but has not yet received an answer.

Price-Pressure Concern

With Hungary and other smaller Comecon countries concerned over the pressure on prices following oil and raw-material price increases by the Soviet Union last year, Mr. Kosygin stressed the need for a long-term energy program to include rationalized consumption by the Comecon countries.

The document listed first an accelerated raw material and energy program "based on responsible supply by the dynamically developing economies of the members," the document said.

King Urges Suarez Ministers To Carry Out Political Change

(Continued from Page 1)

lards to support the government so it can solve what he described as Spain's two main problems—"to overcome, through the hard work of all Spaniards, the present [economic] difficulties, and to make possible the clear and peaceful participation of all citizens in determining our political future."

Government sources said the government will lose no time in pushing on with reform.

They said the government will draw up and announce its program early next week. The Cortes (parliament) was called into session for Wednesday to debate and vote on a bill that will change the penal code, making opposition activities legal.

The Council of the Realm, the King's highest advisory body, has been called into session Monday. Its business is secret.

Leftist groups, meanwhile, scheduled new street demonstrations in support of political rights and the release of Spain's estimated 600 political prisoners.

Rally in Bilbao

Spain's biggest opposition street rally since the civil war was held last night in Bilbao, a Basque city of about 500,000 inhabitants.

Spanish media estimated the number of participants at 100,000 to 200,000. The demonstrators carried banners demanding freedom, amnesty and the reinstatement of workers fired for taking part in illegal strikes. They chanted, "A united people will never be defeated," and many gave a clenched-fist salute.

The demonstration had been authorized under a new law granting a limited right of assembly.

U.S. Navy Probes Filipino Report Of Fatal Bombing

MANILA, July 9 (AP).—U.S. Navy planes conducted practice bombing runs on Capones Island the same day that four Filipino fishermen reportedly died there last June of shrapnel wounds, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said today.

The spokesman said there was no evidence the men died as a result of the bombing but he said the Navy was investigating. The spokesman also said a U.S. aircraft carrier was in the vicinity at the time. The incident took place about 15 miles from the U.S. Naval Base at Subic Bay, located 70 miles northwest of Manila.

However, he did not identify the ship or the type of aircraft flying the bombing runs. There was no comment by the Philippine government.

However, the government Philippine News Agency reported that Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo had asked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrle to investigate.

U.S. sources said that the Philippine government had a police report about the deaths at least one week before the news agency reported the incident yesterday.

Hassan Orders Assembly Vote

RABAT, July 9 (Reuters).—King Hassan of Morocco announced yesterday that a general election would be held for a new parliament to be convened by next April.

It will be the first national legislature since parliament was dissolved in 1971 after an abortive military coup against the monarchy.

In a broadcast marking his 47th birthday and National Youth Day, the King said that elections for 800 communal, regional and municipal councils would be held starting at the end of the Moslem month of Ramadan which will coincide with September this year. These will be followed later by the parliamentary election

Britain Fears Mrs. Bloch May Be Dead

LONDON, July 9 (UPI).—British government officials said today that there is grave cause for concern that Mrs. Dora Bloch, a 74-year-old widow, who disappeared in Uganda after the Israeli rescue of more than 100 other hostages Sunday, may be dead.

The Foreign Office said that it has no confirmation of a Washington report that Mrs. Bloch was dragged screaming by two Ugandan plainclothes policemen from her hospital bed Sunday morning.

But officials said that there is growing concern that she may have died or been killed. Mrs. Bloch, a grandmother, holds British and Israeli nationality.

Seen By Official

She was last seen by a British High Commission official in Kampala in a hospital there Sunday morning after the Israeli commando raid.

Since then, the Ugandan government has denied knowledge of her whereabouts.

The Foreign Office said that James Hennessy, Britain's high commissioner, who was ordered back to Kampala from leave here two days ago, saw President Idi Amin this morning. Earlier, he had been unable to do so.

Uganda's high commissioner in London, Frederick Isingoma, has been called twice to the Foreign Office, but officials said that he was unable to give any information about Mrs. Bloch.

UN to Debate Israeli Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

whether it would be "wise and appropriate" to combine the West German proposal with the Security Council debate on the recent hijack affair in Uganda.

"There is no doubt that we are seeking a United Nations decision on the problem of terrorism," Mr. Schmidt said.

Kissinger Deletion

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger censored the official transcript of a news conference in Chicago this week to remove a remark concerning his reaction to the Israeli rescue raid in Uganda.

Mr. Kissinger was asked by reporters in Chicago for his personal view of the raid. He answered: "A sure way for me to commit suicide would be to give my personal opinion on that."

Reporters asked State Department officials later to explain Mr. Kissinger's remark in light of President Ford's earlier expression of satisfaction about the rescue effort.

The official pointed to the State Department transcript and said that no such remark was made.

Under questioning, press officer Frederick Brown acknowledged that Mr. Kissinger had deleted the remark from the complete and official transcript of the news conference.

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Kissinger had the right to excise any part of the question-and-answer session he wanted, particularly when his remarks were meant to be facetious.

Tokyo-Hanoi Phone Line

TOKYO, July 9 (AP).—International telephone service between Tokyo and Hanoi will be inaugurated Thursday, it was announced today.

Kidnappers Free Italian

FLORENCE, July 9 (AP).—Italian industrialist Romolo Bancini, kidnapped in April, was released near here today. Police did not say whether any ransom was paid.

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Super Breeder Reactor Planned

French Emphasize Nuclear Plants

By Walter Sullivan

MARCOULE, France (NYT).—By 1985, France expects to derive 68 per cent of its electricity from nuclear power plants, and by the end of the century 150 or more nuclear plants may be operating in a region smaller than Texas, making France probably the most fully nuclear-powered country on earth.

As a step in that direction, a breeder reactor is to be built with five times the power of the prototype plant now operating here in the south of France.

The latter, known as Phenix, is near the mouth of the Rhone River. It is the only full-scale breeder that, to date, has been able to function without serious difficulties.

The new plant, to be called Superphenix, will be at a site already in preparation on the Rhone, 30 miles west of Lyons.

3-Nation Enterprise

France will hold a 51-per-cent share in the enterprise. Italy will have 33 per cent and West Germany, 16 per cent. It will produce 1,200 megawatts.

The prototype U.S. breeder to be built at Clinch River, Tenn., will generate only 380 megawatts, and a start on its construction seems distant. The program has been hampered by memories of a 1966 accident at the Fermi breeder reactor near Detroit, in which some fuel elements melted, and by growing opposition to the breeder approach.

A breeder differs from ordinary reactors in that it can "breed" more fuel than it consumes. It is entirely or partly fueled by uranium-235, which constitutes less than 1 per cent of natural uranium. But fast neutrons released by the splitting of uranium-235 atoms are used to convert uranium-238 into plutonium-239, which can then be used as fuel, or to make weapons.

Since uranium-238 constitutes more than 90 per cent of natural uranium, breeders would stretch available uranium reserves far into the future.

Troubles Averted

On a tour of the Phenix, plant engineers explained why they believe it is safe and why it has averted the troubles that have plagued similar plants in Britain and the Soviet Union.

Opposition to the breeder reactors is chiefly concerned with their large-scale production of plutonium, which is highly toxic as well as being potential bomb fuel. The technology is also one of extremes in terms of high temperature and intense neutron radiation.

For example, the core of the Phenix reactor, no larger in volume than an executive-type desk, generates enough heat to produce 1 per cent of France's electric requirements. This heat must be removed by rapid circulation of liquid sodium that is, itself, extremely hot.

Heat Exchangers

The energy flow from the new Superphenix will be almost five times as great. Its design will resemble that of Phenix except for the heat exchangers. The latter play two roles. They enable hot sodium from the reactor to transfer heat to a secondary sodium system, and they permit the latter, outside the reactor buildings, to heat water, producing steam.

While the French are proud of the Phenix operating record, it must be shut one week every two months so that a sixth of the fuel rods can be replaced and other maintenance can be done. The reactor is of the "pot" type—it is submerged in a pot of liquid sodium.

The French say that the fact that the Phenix pot is above ground does not increase the risk of sodium or plutonium spillage since the system is not under pressure. They attribute their lack of plumbing troubles to experience gained with the Rapsodie reactor at the nearby Cadarache nuclear research center.

Rapsodie was an experimental device for testing fuel elements and sodium technology. It generated no electric power.



NYT.

Phenix is enclosed in a multilayered containment vessel inside a building with reinforced walls. The reactor operates in relative silence. Steam produced by hot sodium flowing through a heat exchanger drives a single turbine, generating 250 megawatts.

Water is drawn from the Rhone as a cooling agent and is returned to the river. The re-entry spot is close to the river's mouth and, the operators say, the river temperature is not raised significantly. At night only seven men are required to run the plant, which has been in operation three years.

Consortium for Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July (UPI).—A European consortium will build a nuclear reactor parfactory in the state of Rio Janeiro, the state nuclear powmonopoly, Nuclebras, said yesterday.

Heavy equipment for the fatory will be provided by two Wes German firms, Kraftwerk Unk and G.H.H., and an Austrian company, Volst Alpine.

Contracts for the constructic were signed Wednesday as part a continuing program of nucle development technology betwe West Germany and Brazil und the terms of an agreement signe last year.

The reactor factory will beg operation at the beginning 1979, a Nuclebras spokesman sa It will produce steam generati systems for a nuclear react which will be ready in 1986.

Total investments in the facto are estimated at 1.5 billion cr zeiros ($139 million), and t major part of the equipment w be made in Brazil, the spokesm said.

Bishop Slain In Algiers on Busy Street

ALGIERS, July 9 (UPI).—An unidentified assailant yesterday stabbed to death the Most Rev. Gaston-Marie Jacquier, Roman Catholic auxiliary bishop of Algiers, in a street filled with lunchtime crowds.

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne sent condolences to Bishop Jacquier's superior, Etienne Cardinal Duval, archbishop of Algiers.

The assailant got away. Police could ascribe no motive for the killing but theorized possible religious or nationalistic fanaticism.

Algeria is 99-per-cent Moslem but other religions have been tolerated. On the other hand, relations between France and Algeria have been strained recently over such issues as France's refusal to take sides in Algeria's quarrel with Morocco over the former Spanish Sahara.

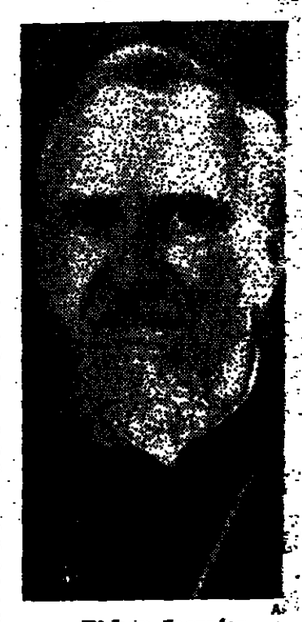
28 Years in Country

Bishop Jacquier, 72, was born in Evian, France, in 1904. He was described by a friend as "a gentle soul without an enemy in the world." He lived most of his life in Algeria.

As Bishop Jacquier was walking to lunch, a man about 25 jumped out of the front seat of a moving car, stabbed him five times and jumped back into the car, which sped away. The bishop collapsed in a pool of blood and died shortly after being taken to a hospital.

There are still about 50,000 Frenchmen living in Algeria, which won independence fr France in 1962.

During the current strain relations, all French citiz have been required to get Fre passports for leaving or enter Algeria (previously, an iden card sufficed) and all Fre doctors have been ordered ou



Bishop Jacquier

Pope Deplores Slaying

VATICAN CITY, July 9 (A —Pope Paul VI today said "firmly and bitterly deplor the slaying of Bishop Jacquie

The Pope's comment was m in a telegram of condolence sent to Cardinal Duval and m public by the Vatican.

South Africa Moves to Ease Unrest in Black Townships

(Continued from Page 1)

M.C. Botha said that black schools will have three choices:

- Use of English as the teaching medium with Afrikaans as a subject.
- Use of Afrikaans as the teaching medium with English as a subject.
- Splitting the use of both languages on a 50-50 basis.

He said that the decision would be up to school principals acting on the recommendations of their school's committees and boards.

Black leaders welcomed the ruling. "I think it's what the African community is looking for," declared Soweto Mayor T.J. Makhaya. "I think they'll be happy with it."

Manas Buthelezi, chairman of the Black Parents' Association, said: "We're very happy to hear about it but at the same time it is a little belated."

The announcement followed emergency consultations between white officials and a delegation of black leaders from Soweto who demanded that the compulsory use of Afrikaans, which is little understood by many Africans, be dropped.

Many militant black students regard Afrikaans, the language of the politically dominant Afrikaners who make up roughly two-thirds of South Africa's white population, as the language of their oppressors.

Proof of the government's sincerity should come shortly after black schools in Soweto reopen July 20 and the language rules are applied.

Blacks are likely to welcome government's decision to fi electrify Soweto but will pr ably wait to see the first power pylons erected before t begin applauding.

More Violence Seen

LUSAKA, Zambia, July (AP).—William Schaufele, S retary of State Henry Kissing top aide for African affairs, toc predicted that South Africa experience more racial viole unless it eliminates "institutio alized discrimination."

Mr. Schaufele arrived here y terday for consultations w President Kenneth Kaunda part of his tour of black Afric states, during which he is infor ing African leaders of the o come of talks between Mr. Kiss ger and Mr. Vorster in West G many last month.

15 Laotians Flee To Thailand in Stolen Copter

BANGKOK, July 9 (AP).—A Laotian police major stole a helicopter and flew it and 14 passengers to Thailand, officials reported today.

Maj. Phut Mingsupan took the helicopter UH-1 "Huey" helicopter from Vientiane's Wattai Airport and flew it across the Mekong River to Udorn, 35 miles south of the Laotian capital, yesterday, the officials said.

They said Maj. Phut, a police pilot who served under the neutralist government which the United States backed, said he had been planning his escape for about six months.

He brought with him another police pilot, Capt. Nuchan Chaisorn, and their families.

Thai officials said Maj. Phut told them that he could no longer live in Laos because "there is no freedom for anybody." He said the two families want to live in the United States.

A Thai official said his government is holding the helicopter and would fine each of the 15 refugees $35 illegal entry.

Since the Communists took over in Laos last year, more than 50,000 persons have fled to Thailand. Thousands have gone on to France and the United States.

Guadeloupeans Flee Volcano Eruption

PARIS, July 9 (UPI).—French radio said that the Soufrière volcano on the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe erupted yesterday, sending thousands of residents fleeing.

The reports said that a rift opened up on the volcano's flank yesterday morning and spewed forth gases, fumes, ash and mud. Local authorities declared a state of pre-alert, the radio said. They called the situation not yet catastrophic, but said that if the eruption became more violent, two towns, Basse-Terre and Saint-Claude, would be in danger.

6 Are Convicted Over Epidemic o Cholera in Napl

NAPLES, July 9 (AP).—P public health officials and a f mer head of the Naples P Authority have been convicted connection with the 1973 chole epidemic that took 22 lives the Naples area. All recei suspended sentences.

The court acquitted 40 ot defendants in the shellfish bu ness for lack of evidence.

The officials, convicted yest day, were charged with neg gence in making medical chec of coastal waters and failing prohibit production of shellfish polluted areas of the Bay Naples.

Raimond Riviecio, president the Naples Port Authority at t time of the outbreak, received suspended five-month pris sentence and a fine of $240. was charged with failing to com ply with his official duties.

Vincenzo Morante, chief pub doctor for the Naples area, r ceived a suspended four-mont term and a fine of $240 for fai ing to order the destruction mussel beds in polluted waters.

2 Sailors Crossing Top of World

By Egil Petterson

TROMSOE, Norway, July 9 (WP).—A 66-year-old retired New York stockbroker is again trying to sail 3,200 miles across the top of the world in a 41-foot sailboat but the Soviet Union wants him to turn back.

It is the second time that Walter Levering is making the attempt: Last year, Norwegian authorities persuaded him to suspend his effort because he had started too late to avoid hazardous ice.

Again this year the Russians say that Mr. Levering and his Norwegian shipmate, shipbuilder Norvald Ulvik, who were last reported to be near Vaygach Island, at the southern tip of Novaya Zemlya, are in danger from ice and should abandon their plan to sail the northern sea route to Point Barrow, Alaska.

But Norwegian press accounts, pointing out that the region—well above the Arctic Circle—is in a period of 24-hour daylight, hint that the Russians' real reason for wanting Mr. Levering to drop his project is strategic.

They quote Norwegian weather stations as saying that the water between Novaya Zemlya and the Soviet mainland is free of ice and say that Mr. Levering's course leads through waters the Soviet Navy regards as of great strategic value.

Temperatures in the area where Mr. Levering's boat, the North Star, was last reported are about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, Norwegian sources say.

Mr. Levering's entire course lies south of polar ice, through the Northeast Passage, which Soviet ships travel between mid-July and the end of September convoyed by icebreakers and observation planes.

The Northeast Passage was first traveled in 1878-1879 by A.E. Nordenskiold in the Swedish ship Vega, and the Soviet icebreaker Sibiryakov completed the passage in a single season in 1932.

Emergency Use

Mr. Levering's boat is equipped with a radio, radar and a 20-horsepower motor—all of which he said he will use only in case of emergency.

Repeated messages from Norwegian coastal radio and from Soviet radio stations in Murmansk have drawn no response.

Mr. Levering, who is in the third week of what he projected as a four-month voyage, has lived in Norway for the last two years.

Although his trip has not created diplomatic difficulties as such, it has involved the U.S. Embassies in Moscow and Oslo in passing on the Russians' request that he turn back.

Nonetheless, at last report, Mr. Levering had taken on supplies in a Soviet port and was planning to push on.

Wins at Least 12 of 18 Delegates

Ford Is Victor Over Reagan At North Dakota Convention

By Edward Walsh

FARGO, N.D., July 9 (WP).—President Ford won an important victory here yesterday, capturing at least 12 and possibly 14 of North Dakota's 18 delegates to the Republican National Convention.

The slate of delegates, approved almost unanimously by the North Dakota Republican Convention after the state party chairman had maneuvered to avert a possible floor fight, consisted of 12 Ford delegates and 4 supporters of the President's rival for the Republican nomination, former California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

The remaining two delegates insisted that they were uncommitted, although the state Republican chairman, Allan Young, predicted that both would vote for Mr. Ford at the Aug. 16 national convention in Kansas City.

Sen. Milton Young, R-N.D., and other supporters of Mr. Ford here also said the President has a good chance of getting the votes of the two uncommitted delegates, a contention that was only mildly disputed by Mr. Reagan's strategists.

'Not Very Happy'

"We're not very happy but we can live with it," said David Robinson, Mr. Reagan's North Dakota state chairman.

[At an informal news conference in Washington, Mr. Ford said today that his projections "clearly indicate" a first-ballot victory at the Republican convention.

[He also said he was not excluding Mr. Reagan as a potential running mate.]

The small number of delegates involved here did not diminish the importance of the North Dakota results to Mr. Ford's campaign.

Prediction Fails

The 12 sure delegates he won here exceeded his campaign advisers' expectations. The results also represented one of the few times that Mr. Reagan's strategists—who had predicted that their candidate would win 10 or 11 North Dakota delegates—had failed to meet or exceed their estimates at a state convention.

With the race for the Republican presidential nomination so close, such minor variations from expected results have great importance.

In Washington, meanwhile, national officials of the Ford campaign announced yesterday that a handful of uncommitted delegates in other states has come out in support of Mr. Ford.

That announcement, coupled with the North Dakota results, added to the President's slim margin over Mr. Reagan in the delegate count.

Ovations for Reagan

Mr. Reagan appeared before the 580 delegates in the North Dakota convention yesterday morning before the slate of national convention delegates was finally decided. Employing his standard campaign speech, he produced several enthusiastic ovations from a crowd that had greeted his rival with polite applause.

But Mr. Reagan's skill as a campaigner and a speaker were not enough to overcome Mr. Ford's advantages, which included the support of virtually the entire state Republican hierarchy. In fact, it was only the desire of some of Mr. Ford's North Dakota supporters to prevent a potentially divisive floor fight that may have kept Mr. Reagan from suffering a worse defeat here.

While the state delegates milled about Fargo Civic Auditorium, the makeup of the North Dakota delegation to the national convention was being decided by the state party chairman, Mr. Young, and seven other persons, who were meeting across the street in a hotel.

Mrs. Nixon Is Partially Paralyzed

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 9 (AP).—Pat Nixon remained in serious condition today after suffering a stroke that caused partial paralysis. Doctors said the outlook for the wife of former President Richard Nixon was "more optimistic" but the "next 48 hours will be critical."

Dr. John Lungren, the Nixon family physician, said Mrs. Nixon's blood pressure had returned to normal after a "slight elevation" during the night. However, he said Mrs. Nixon was still in a "life-threatening stage" and would remain so for the next two or three days.

Dr. Lungren said Mrs. Nixon, 64, underwent diagnostic tests during the night that indicated her brain waves were "within normal limits" as were the partial results of a spinal fluid test.

At a briefing, Dr. Lungren said Mrs. Nixon was able to walk with assistance.

Small Hemorrhage

The physician said she apparently had suffered a small hemorrhage of the right cerebral cortex of the brain. He said he did not think she was still hemorrhaging.

Earlier, Dr. John Mosier, a neurologist, said Mrs. Nixon would probably walk again, but added, "She may not walk normally."

Pressures in her life "certainly could have been a contributing factor" toward the stroke, Dr. Mosier said.

The stroke caused "moderate paralysis" of Mrs. Nixon's left leg, arm and left side of her face, which in turn caused a "slight slurring" of speech, Dr. Mosier said.

Yesterday, Secret Service agents called an ambulance for Mrs. Nixon and she was accompanied during the 30-mile trip from the former Western White House at San Clemente by her husband and younger daughter, Julie Eisenhower.

Mr. Nixon slipped out of Memorial Hospital Medical Center only an hour after his wife's arrival and apparently returned to San Clemente.

Daughters Visit

The couple's other daughter, Tricia Cox, arrived from New York and she and Mrs. Eisenhower visited with their mother until about 9:15 p.m. before joining their father at San Clemente.

President Ford and his challenger for the Republican presidential nomination, Ronald Reagan, called Mr. Nixon at the hospital.

"It could be serious," a White House spokesman quoted Mr. Nixon as telling the President.

Mrs. Nixon suffered the stroke Wednesday while reading, Dr. Mosier said.

S. Africa Hikers Die of Exposure in Snow

CAPE TOWN, July 9 (AP).—Two youths and a man on a hike organized by an adventure school died of exposure last night in snow-covered mountains near here, rescuers said yesterday.

Three others in an original group of 52 were hospitalized for exposure.



United Press International.

BACK IN AMERICA—After seven years in self-exile, draft resister Fritz Efaw, 29, returned to New York from London as an alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention. His mother and a sister met him.

Judge Lets Returned Draft Dodger Go to the Democratic Convention

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP).—An U.S. draft dodger back from his self-imposed seven-year exile in England won permission today to attend the Democratic National Convention as an alternate delegate and plead for amnesty for others like himself.

Because of a prior agreement with the U.S. government, Fritz Efaw was not arrested when he landed yesterday at Kennedy International Airport.

Instead, he appeared today before a magistrate in Brooklyn and was released on $5,000 bond, with the stipulation that he return to Oklahoma City no later than July 26 to answer draft-dodging charges there.

Concorde Operation Proves As Expected, FAA Tests Show

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—The administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration said today that a monthlong check of Concorde supersonic jet flights into Dulles airport confirmed initial findings that the French-British built plane was about as noisy as U.S. planes on landing and about twice as noisy on takeoff.

"No surprises occurred in connection with the Dulles operation," administrator John McLucas said at a news conference after a month's check on the Concorde's operations into the airport located about 20 miles outside of Washington in Virginia.

A report released by the FAA showed that noise measurements for 45 Concorde flights at Dulles last month were approximately the same as those recorded in May when the jet began service to the United States.

Departure noise levels were measured at 105 to 130 Effective Perceived Noise Decibels and approach levels varied from 115 to 130, the findings showed. In contrast, the FAA said that a Boeing 707-300 jet airliner, one of the noisest planes in the U.S. fleet, produces 113 decibels on takeoff and 118 decibels on landing. An increase of 10 decibels on the EPNDB scale represents a doubling of loudness.

Sonic Boom Recorded

Mr. Lucas said that one Concorde-produced sonic boom was recorded by FAA monitoring equipment on an Air Force plane near Asbury Park, N.J., on June 20. He said that French officials had been advised and they assured him there would be no repeat of the incident. Sonic booms are prohibited by FAA regulations.

Mr. McLucas said that there had been no community reaction to the Air France sonic boom.

The Concorde is being tested for 16 months at Dulles before Transportation Secretary William Coleman Jr. renders a decision on whether the plane can fly into other U.S. airports.

Mr. Coleman's decision to test the Concorde at Dulles and New York's Kennedy airport was blocked when the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, operator of Kennedy, placed a six-month ban on Concorde flights. Dulles is operated by the FAA.

A Sept. 13 hearing on whether the Concorde may use Kennedy has been scheduled in New York by U.S. District Judge Milton Pollack.

Okla. Governor Seeks Quick Law On Death Penalty

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 9 (AP).—Gov. David Boren issued an executive order yesterday calling a special legislative session for July 19 to enact a new death-penalty law.

The U.S. Supreme Court, in rulings last Friday and Tuesday, declared the death-penalty laws of Oklahoma, Louisiana and North Carolina unconstitutional, but upheld similar statutes enacted in Georgia, Texas and Florida that allow judges and juries to decide sentences but give them guidelines for doing so.

The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that Oklahoma's mandatory capital punishment for a limited number of crimes was unconstitutional because it was cruel and unusual punishment. The court said the death penalty may not be generally imposed under laws that make it mandatory.

Gov. Boren said he believes Oklahoma cannot wait until the regular session of the Legislature begins in January to enact a new law because "I believe very firmly . . . the death penalty does serve as a deterrent to crime."

He said he thought a new law could be enacted in five days because the state should pattern it on the statute in one of the three states approved by the Supreme Court.

U.S. Indicts Nine In Rackets Along Alaska Pipeline

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 (AP).—A former prosecutor and eight other persons have been indicted in an alleged plan to bring prostitution and gambling to workmen along the trans-Alaska pipeline.

The indictment returned yesterday in U.S. District Court here outlined an alleged conspiracy to set up a multimillion-dollar sex and gambling racket with operations near several construction work camps at Valdez, the pipeline's southern terminus.

Among those indicted were Richard McVeigh of Anchorage, a former U.S. attorney and former state legislator in Alaska, and Alexander Miller of Fairbanks, a former Democratic national committeeman and legislative assistant to former Alaska Gov. William Egan.

The indictment followed a lengthy investigation that began after reports of widespread corruption aimed at cashing in on the high wages being paid pipeline workers.

The seven-count indictment includes charges of conspiracy, using interstate facilities in the aid of racketeering and interstate transportation of women for the purpose of prostitution.

NATO Maneuvers Planned for Autumn

OASTEAU, Belgium, July 9 (Reuters). — NATO's European commander, Gen. Alexander Haig, today announced a series of maneuvers involving troops of every allied nation.

A statement by Gen. Haig's office here at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe said the maneuvers would begin next month and end in late October.

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Visit to U.S. Cut Short by Soviet Ships

2 Vessels' Captains Cite Poor Treatment

By Ken Ringle

WASHINGTON, July 9 (WP).—The Soviet government has abruptly canceled plans for two of its sailing ships to visit other U.S. ports this summer and has ordered them to return to the Soviet Union.

The ships are the 370-foot four-master Krusenshtern, one of the stars of the Tall Ships parade in New York City on the Fourth of July and the largest ship in the fleet, and the bark Tovaritch, a sister ship of the U.S Coast Guard's Eagle.

Leon Schertler, vice-president of Operation Sail, said the captains of the two ships read statements before leaving that charged poor treatment in Newport, R.I., during a four-day visit there that preceded the Fourth of July parade, and threats against the ships in New York City.

The Kruzenshtern had been scheduled to arrive in Baltimore tomorrow for a three-day visit and the Tovaritch had been scheduled for a stop in Boston.

Murmansk, Odessa

Officials of Operation Sail in New York City said they were notified late Wednesday afternoon that the visits were canceled. The Kruzenshtern and Tovaritch weighed anchor within hours for Murmansk and Odessa, respectively, the officials said.

But Mr. Schertler said the cancellation of the visits was actually due to a sudden and mysterious order from Moscow.

"The captain and the crew of the Kruzenshtern were excited about coming to Baltimore. They had planned to visit Washington and were looking forward to the big crab feast and all the events there," Mr. Schertler said.

Distant Anchorage

Mr. Schertler, who handled most of the negotiations that brought the Russians to New York City in the first place, conceded that Capt. T.G. Schneider of the Kruzenshtern had been unhappy with his ship's distant anchorage and water-supply problems in Newport, and said the ship had received several threats in New York City from the Jewish Defense League.

"But these were minor things. We had them a secure, high-visibility anchorage in New York. They were happy," he said.

Despite the pullout by the Kruzenshtern, seven other Tall Ships will be in Baltimore to participate in that city's Operation Sail.



Associated Press.

ALI MEETS THE QUEEN—World heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali chatting with Queen Elizabeth after a dinner at the British Embassy in Washington.

Queen Elizabeth Arrives in N.Y.C. For Honorary Citizen Ceremony

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth of Britain arrived in New York City today to continue her Bicentennial visit, after a two-day stay in Washington.

The monarch and her husband Prince Philip stepped ashore at the Battery, on the lower tip of Manhattan, from the royal yacht Britannia. They were driven to Federal Hall on Wall Street where the Queen was to be proclaimed an honorary citizen of New York City.

A small plane trailing a banner that read "England Get Out of Ireland" flew by as the Queen and Prince Philip left the yacht at the Battery.

The royal couple arrived at the Battery on the 200th anniversary of the pulling down by American patriots there of a two-ton statue of the Queen's ancestor, King George III, shortly after the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed.

About 200 persons cheered the royal couple as they boarded a Royal Air Force jet at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., for a flight to Newark, N.J., where the Britannia awaited them for the short cruise across the Hudson River to New York City.

The Pentagon Tunes Out By Tuning In

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—Music is piped into the office of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld but it's not just to provide pleasant background sound while he works.

The Pentagon confirmed that the music is intended "to mask conversations from electronic eavesdropping."

Officials refused to discuss the matter but security sources said it is possible to pick up conversations within a room from the outside by monitoring the vibrations of window panes.

Suharto Plans Visit To India Next Year

JAKARTA, July 9 (Reuters).—President Suharto will visit India next year to promote bilateral relations, B.R. Bhagat, the leader of an Indian parliamentary mission, said after meeting the President yesterday.

Mr. Bhagat said that India shared Mr. Suharto's view that the Indian Ocean should become a zone of peace and neutrality.

Eviction Ordered For 24 Awaiting Jesus' Return

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 9 (AP).—Federal Judge Paul Williams signed an order yesterday to evict 24 persons from a house in Grannis, Ark., where they have been waiting for more than nine months for the second coming of Jesus.

A spokesman for U.S. Marshal Lee Owens said that the marshal probably would not attempt to enforce the order until at least next week. Judge Williams said that he probably would give Mr. Owens a week to enforce the order but the document did not include a time limit.

"We've tried every way we know to get them to leave voluntarily and they won't leave," Judge Williams said last week.

The vigil began Sept. 29 in a three-bedroom $15,000 brick house owned by Gene Nance. The vigil keepers, all related by blood or marriage, say that they got two messages from God on Sept. 29, that the second coming of Jesus was near and that they should remain in the house until then.

After the vigil began, Mr. Nance quit making payments on his mortgage with the Farmers Home Administration. Mr Nance and his wife were named defendants in the suit filed on behalf of the administration.

A warranty deed, dated March 1, 1976, gave title of the home to the United States. The Nances were notified March 24 that they should vacate the property by April 1.

Italy Quake Toll Is 978

UDINE, Italy, July 9 (AP).—The death toll for the earthquake which devastated a vast area of should vacate by April 1.

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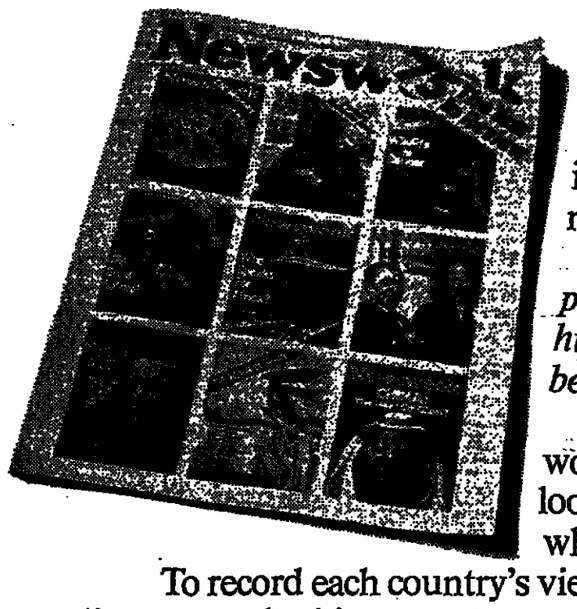
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, July 10-11, 1976

The Death Penalty Cases in U.S.

We have argued for years, as strongly and as persuasively as we know how, for the abolition of the death penalty. And the decision of the Supreme Court the other day upholding the constitutionality of this punishment does not change that argument in the slightest. The court was ruling on whether the federal and state governments have power to impose death sentences, not on whether they should exercise that power. The arguments against imposition of the death penalty—based as they are on moral grounds—are just as valid today as they were before the court spoke.

The question put to the justices was whether a death sentence invariably violates the Constitution's bar against "cruel and unusual punishments." Seven of the nine justices ruled that it does not, although several of those in the majority recognized that the punishments barred by this clause change over time with the "evolving standards of decency" of a society. This keeps open the possibility that at some future date the court can be persuaded to reverse this decision if it believes that national standards of decency no longer condone capital punishment.

* * *

In the interim, it is important to focus on what the court has and has not done. The pivotal opinions—written jointly by Justices Potter Stewart, Lewis F. Powell and John Paul Stevens—have left the states a large amount of discretion. They have ruled out statutes imposing death sentences on everyone convicted of first-degree murder, but they left open the constitutionality of statutes imposing a death sentence on all those guilty of a particular kind of first-degree murder, such as a murder committed by a prisoner serving a life sentence. They have also left undecided the constitutionality of a death sentence imposed for crimes, such as rape or armed robbery, in which a death did not occur. Our hunch, from reading between the lines, is that a majority of the court will sustain some narrowly drawn mandatory death statutes in the future but will hold unconstitutional use of the death penalty for crimes less than murder.

Also contained in the three justices' opinions is a blueprint of the kind of judicial proceedings states must adopt if they choose to reinstate the death penalty and if they *hope to have their statutes survive very long.* Basically it calls for a two-part proceeding—a trial in which punishment is the issue—guided by statutory standards which set out the factors to be considered in choosing between life and death. In addition, a state must provide a thorough review mechanism in which an appellate court can make a judgment about the fairness of the proceedings and the evenhandedness with which the death penalty is imposed. We expect, again from reading between the lines, that the court will move in the direction of requiring both the jury and a judge to concur before the death penalty can be imposed and to begin to provide more guidance on what elements can be properly considered.

* * *

All of this suggests a certain squeamishness on the part of the justices when they confront death penalty cases. That is as it should be. "Death for whatever crime and under all circumstances," as Justice William J. Brennan wrote in dissent, "is truly an awesome punishment. The calculated killing of a human being by the state involves, by its very nature, a denial of the executed person's humanity." While we do not fault the court's majority for deciding these cases as it did, particularly in light of the recent affirmation by 35 state legislatures of their desire to retain the death penalty, we do think it points out a weakness of our national values. If Justices Stewart, Powell and Stevens are right in their conclusion that "evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society" have not yet come to exclude legal killing by the state, it is not a black mark against them but rather against the society in which we all live.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Royal Progress

The great-great-great-great-granddaughter of King George III is a very welcome visitor to Washington in this summer of celebration. On her arrival in this country, Elizabeth II spoke gracefully of the American Revolution. Her presence invites reflection on our complicated kinship over the succeeding generations. It is the fate of monarchs in this century to occupy mainly symbolic positions. Symbolic of what, exactly? This royal visit speaks of a relationship, but on each side of it there is at present a curious double image that only time can bring into better focus.

On the U.S. side, the peculiar nature of our recent politics is summarized in the present state of the presidency. Mr. Ford fits comfortably in that tremendous job. But he is the only man to have been both vice-president and president without having been elected to either office. There is more than one way to look at the events that brought him to the White House. You could say that they show the Constitution to be more vulnerable to betrayal than most Americans would have thought. Or you could say that they prove Americans to be unexpectedly determined to enforce that Constitution at any cost. Both statements are true. But it will take a good deal more history to show which is most important.

* * *

In looking at Britain, the double images are even more perplexing. It is a tightly homogeneous kingdom, the product of centuries of common culture and institutions. Yet it is also, of all the world's great countries, the most immediately imperiled by regional and ethnic separatism. The sporadic guerrilla warfare in Northern Ireland, sullen and insoluble, is now in its seventh year. Meanwhile, the Scottish national movement is becoming a genuine force in British politics.

People who live in Britain and see its economy from the inside perceive stability and a steady if slow rise in living standards. People watching from the outside, in contrast, have a great sense of British decline because they keep comparing its performance with that of the rest of Europe, whose enormously rapid boom the British have not shared. Judged by its own past, Britain is getting along quite adequately. Judged by its neighbors and competitors, it is in serious trouble.

The capacity of British industry to produce equipment of the highest sophistication and quality—jet aircraft engines, for example, or nuclear reactors—is demonstrated continuously. At the same time, through a strange lethargy, British industry has lost huge shares of its traditional world markets. The country has been through a wildfire inflation on a scale suggesting a profound loss of the government's authority over its people. Yet there is no government in the world that is now administering as rigorous and successful a system of wage controls as Britain's over the past year.

All of these conflicting perceptions are equally true. It is the odd and unsettling nature of the present period that the world will have to wait a while to see which of these truths turns out to mark the central flow of British history, and which are merely transitory cross-currents. There is a body of opinion holding that Britain's weaknesses and afflictions belong to the short term—and, more than most countries, its strengths are good for the long haul. The challenge is, as usual, to survive the short term.

Our visitor presides over this prospect with the discretion and equanimity of a ruler who has been divorced from politics. Her function is to remind people—and not only Britons—who they are and where they came from. Many eminent people will come to the United States this year. But because her ancestors were once our sovereigns, Queen Elizabeth's presence is an extraordinary contribution to the year's commemorations.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

More Uncertainty in Spain

The hopes raised by the resignation of Franco's last Premier have been quickly followed by a return to the uncertainty and frustration which marked the last few months of the government of Mr. Arias. The new Premier is not, after all, one of the leaders of the reformist wing of the previous government, but a man who is little known to the Spanish public and whose career has been made in the National Movement—the official political organisation of the old regime. As minister of the National Movement in the outgoing government, Mr. Suarez spoke eloquently in the Cortes in favor of the law legalising political parties, and since being named premier he has promised to speed up the government's program for reforms. Yet the leading liberals in the previous government have refused to serve under him and he has formed a Cabinet composed mainly of personal friends—people who, like himself, can be classified as reformers only within the context of the National Movement . . .

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

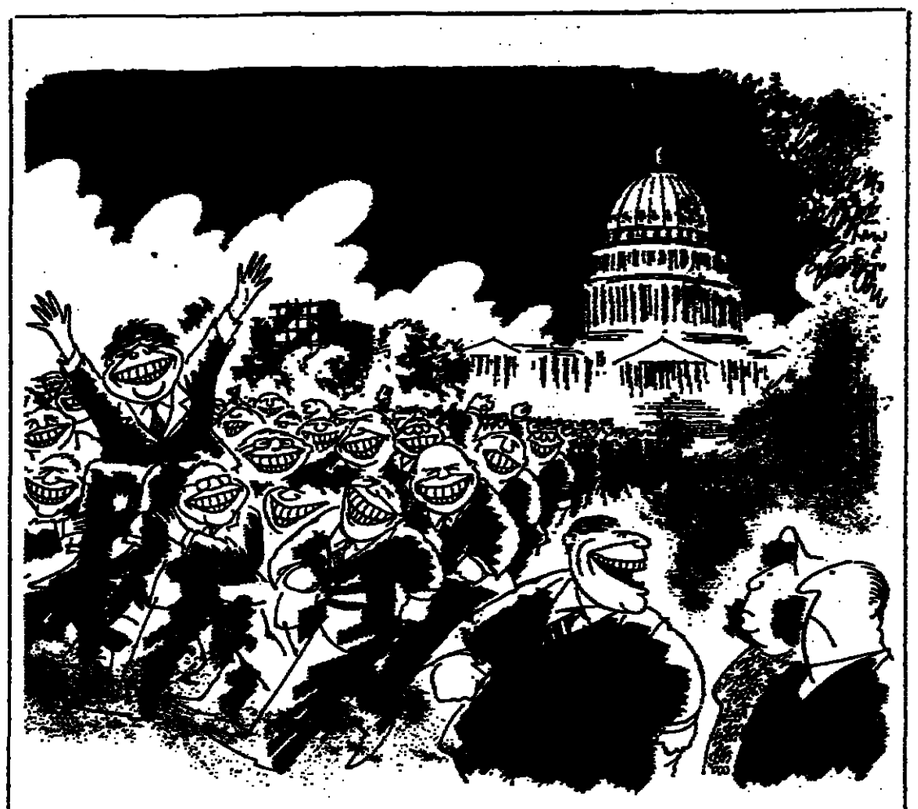
July 10, 1901

PARIS.—The highest degree from the University of Paris, that of *docteur ès lettres*, was for the first time conferred upon a woman yesterday. Signorina Carlotta Cipriani, a beautiful Italian girl, is the new doctor of poetry, which, as the Figaro remarks, is a very welcome change from law and medicine.

Fifty Years Ago

July 10, 1926

LISBON.—Gen. Gomes da Costa, who seized the reins of government last month, following a military revolt, was himself unseated this morning by a coup d'etat carried out by Gen. Carmona, one of the ministers whom Gen. Gomes da Costa dropped only a few days ago from his Cabinet. The situation remains confused.



AUTH. (c) 1976, The Philadelphia Inquirer. The Washington Post Writers Group.

'Unfortunately There's Still the Formality of the Election...'

Convention: Sense of History...

By David S. Broder

NEW YORK.—It is an article of faith among the thousands of reporters and spectators gathered here for the Democratic National Convention on Monday that it is going to be a dull affair. The nomination has been *Jimmy* Carter's for more than a month. There are no major fights on platform, rules or credentials, and no prospect of any rebellion against Carter's choice of a running mate.

What a yawn. A prime-time bore.

Baloney. This convention will be boring only to those in the United States who judge their regular evening television fare by the number of corpses displayed each half-hour and the ingenuity of the scriptwriters in arranging for their disposal.

Fascinating Moment

For those here and across the country who have a sense of history and a love of this land and its system of self-government, this has to be a fascinating moment.

The Democratic party is our oldest political institution, an unbroken link with Jefferson and the Founders, the source of *13 of* our presidents. It *is* also perhaps the most diverse social institution in this land, embracing within its ranks the grandchildren of slaves and slaveholders, all of the immigrant tribes, the leaders of the academic and artistic and business worlds, of organized and unorganized labor—to say nothing of the majority of all functioning professional and amateur politicians in this republic.

Yet, incredibly, this extraordinary institution exists—like Brigadoon—only four days every fourth year, when its elected delegates meet in a convention hall. Legally and functionally, the national convention is the Democratic party, and nothing else so thoroughly symbolizes the party in the public's mind.

In 1968 and 1972, the Democratic conventions—as seen on television—symbolized violence and discord, riots in the streets and insults in the aisles. The people judged, and rightly so, that a party which could not govern itself was not ready to govern the country.

Not This Year

That will not be the case this year. Any journalist who does not recognize that as a news story of some significance doesn't deserve the assignment here.

Historically, the great function of the national convention was to select the presidential candidate. But since the advent of television, public opinion polls and presidential primaries, that function has atrophied. The last convention that went beyond one ballot was in 1952, and this year will not break the skein.

In modern times, the real role of the convention has been, not to pick the nominee, but to ratify the choice dictated by the primaries and the polls. But that is no empty gesture, because it is by no means an assured result. A nominee may win his majority in the primaries, but he establishes the legitimacy of his credentials as a presidential contender only in convention hall. The acquiescence of his party must be attained there, or his candidacy in the general election is foredoomed.

If you doubt that, consider the fate of Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968 and George McGovern in 1972, or what happened to Barry Goldwater in the Republican National Convention of 1964.

The real drama of this convention lies in Jimmy Carter's efforts to be accepted as the legitimate leader of the Democratic party. That drama is heightened, not only because of the disasters that occurred the last two times the Democrats met, but because of who Jimmy Carter is.

He is the first non-Washington candidate selected to lead the Democrats since they became the party of the national government in 1932. Adlai Stevenson was nominated from the governorship of Illinois, but he was the choice of the incumbent Democratic president, Harry S Truman, and represented no break in Democratic tradition.

Carter represents a real break with the past. He won primary victories as a critic of the "wasteful, inefficient government" created by the Democrats, who have controlled Congress for the past four decades and the White House for most of the time. This convention will offer the first measure of his ability to enlist the willing support of those same congressional Democrats—who have, incidentally, become increasingly resistant to the commands of strong executives in the past eight years.

Carter is also the first real Southerner freely chosen as the Democratic nominee since Civil War days. Lyndon Johnson of Texas had to become president by succession before he could win in convention hall.

In one sense, the Georgian's acceptance by the blacks, who have earned more influence in the Democratic party than in any other national organization, symbolizes the final healing of the wounds of the Civil War.

Testing of Wills

But there are still many white Democrats from outside the South—in labor unions, in religious and ethnic groups and in academia—who have not lost their fear of the stereotyped "bigots" of Dixie. Coming to terms with them represents as much of a challenge to Carter as does the latent struggle with those entrenched congressional Democratic powers skeptical of all "outsiders."

Those who cannot see the drama in this testing of wills and this transfer of power are blind to the essential and exquisite workings of our political system. Those who sneer at the convention as tedious or dull might as well sneer at democracy itself.

Without successful conventions, there can be no viable political parties; without viable political parties, there can be no hope of responsible government.

The United States suffered when the Republicans destroyed themselves in the Cow Palace in 1964, and when the Democrats fragmented in 1968 and 1972. A successful Democratic convention is a piece of work as worthy of watching and cheering as a successful moon-rocket launch. And its effects will be a lot longer-lasting.

Awaiting U.S. Response To World Food Woes

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Despite an even higher than normal budget of disasters this summer—including the Lebanese holocaust, fighting in southern Africa, paralysis in Italy and the continued mess in Ulster and the Aegean—there has been one dominant subject of concern in Europe: the weather. And, as I believe Mark Twain said, everybody talks about it but no one does anything—which is surprising these days when the moon's backside has become more familiar than terrestrial meteorology.

It is not just a question of discomfort—and from Italy to Scandinavia people drip perspiration and pine for the good cool air of a sauna. The quintessential problem is water and food. Water shortage is developing in many of West Europe's once greenest areas, which in turn, because of no rain and decreasing possibilities for irrigation, is ravaging crops as if the apocalyptic horsemen were again upon the rampage.

One is minded of the famous inscription of Egypt's Third Dynasty: "Light is the grain; there is lack of crops and of all kinds of food."

Disaster Predicted

Eugene Carson Blake, president of Bread for the World, testified to a U.S. congressional subcommittee June 22: "Famines that are dramatic enough to make news come and go. But they are merely the tip of the iceberg. Underneath the situation has not changed for at least 400 million victims of malnutrition, most of them children. . . A report from last week's meeting of the World Food Council in Rome said that unless nations make greater common efforts, the world is headed for a global food disaster by 1985."

Normally—and the word has not applied during several recent years—West Europe, East Europe and the Soviet Union are large grain and meat suppliers able to share with North America, Australia and Southeast Asia the burden of feeding huge and continually growing populations in traditional famine regions. But this is not true for 1976.

In 1975 both the Soviet Union and Poland produced far less grain than the average over modern periods and this caused immediate difficulties in nearby East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Moreover, the shortfall in fodder grains caused declining meat-protein output.

All of these trends—which are now mirrored in West Europe because of the record heat wave and lack of rain—stimulate social, policy and political repercussions. There has already been a marked tendency in virtually all societies, regardless of ideology, for large numbers of people to abandon the country in favor of the city which, in less mechanised areas, helps reduce total agricultural output while at the same time increasing the demand for it. And such elements together foster urban crowding, poverty and even terrorism.

Food Prices

Nor is it demonstrably feasible to meet the problem by raising food prices in order to keep rural areas those who work thereby earn more money while reducing expensive consumption in the towns. Poland is an excellent case in point.

When Warsaw's Premier, in last month, announced 30 to 100 per cent food cost increases the workers rose up in wrath striking on an almost nationwide basis. Factories ceased their output, mass demonstrations formed and the whole project was called off by a wobbly government.

The Soviet Union, which comprises a region once regarded as "Europe's breadbasket," has been in serious trouble since 1973. It now must spend vast sums of hard currency or gold annually to ease food shortages—while, at the same time, a relatively free population, gradually becoming used to a better life, requires more and more to eat. While the words "relatively" and "gradually" should be stressed, with emphasis on degree and slowness the process is immutable.

Dried Up

Meanwhile West Europe is no longer in a position to compile mountains of accumulating meat, butter and other foods as the European Community's common agricultural policy has managed to produce but neither consume nor to export. All kinds of edible or drinkable goods from beef to champagne are being dried up by the bright, cloudless summer skies.

All this focuses huge attention on the United States as a source of salvation. This year's U.S. winter wheat crop (75 per cent of the total) is expected to be the second largest in U.S. history.

There has been a high carryover from last year's wheat stocks; corn and soybean output (valuable for fodder in Europe) is good. The United States should certainly be in shape to help the hard-hit world which is bound to make a bigger demand than ever on our largesse. How will we respond?

...and 'Strike Out the Negative'

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The last time the Democrats invaded New York to nominate a presidential candidate, H. L. Mencken paused around the 100th ballot and knocked off a late night lead to the Baltimore Sun. "Everything is uncertain in this convention but one thing," he wrote, "John W. Davis will never be nominated." Shortly thereafter, when Davis was in fact nominated, Mencken merely said: "I wonder whether those idiots in Baltimore will know enough to strike out the negative."

Well, everything is certain this time except the identity of Jimmy Carter's vice-president, and how Walter Cronkite and the other television stars are going to keep the country from going to sleep. All predictions are that the convention is going to be the biggest flop in New York since Mayor Abraham Beame's last budget, but there are some consolations.

When you look back at those 1972 nominating conventions in Miami Beach that gave us Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew versus George McGovern and Tom Eagleton, you have to think that maybe the popularity polls are giving President Ford and Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan a bum rap.

George Gallup in his latest exploration of the U.S. mind, tells us that popular enthusiasm for these three leading candidates this year is not unbounded, which is scarcely Page 1 news. But he adds the surprising fact that they fall far below the "highly favorable" ratings of Nixon, McGovern, and most of the other presidential candidates measured at roughly comparable times in the presidential elections of the last quarter century.

For example, Carter gets 25 per cent on the "highly favorable" index as compared to 22 per cent for Ford and Reagan, whereas Nixon got 40 per cent and McGovern 23 per cent in August of '72, Nixon got 28 per cent to Humphrey's 27 per cent in May of 1968, and Johnson polled 59 per cent to Goldwater's 15 per cent in May of 1964.

It's almost enough to strain belief in polling, if not in democracy, for with the benefit of hindsight, you have to wonder whether Ford and Carter don't deserve a much higher rating. I speak not of Reagan out of respect for the laws of libel.

Carter has conquered the Democratic party the way Lindbergh conquered the Atlantic and John Glenn led the U.S. way into outer space. On this same basis—unknown boy conquers the unknown—the Democrats, if they are wise, after the tall ships Bicentennial regatta and Queen Elizabeth, would be giving Jimmy a ticker-tape parade on Monday instead of a convention.

South Returns

He has, after all, brought the South back into the Democratic party, and vice versa. He has challenged the old men and assumptions of both parties. He has revived discussion about the original moral values of the nation, and has even challenged the secular prejudice that religious faith is "an illogical belief in the occurrence of the improbable," followed by people who have "lost or never had the capacity for a clear and realistic thought."

It could be, of course, that the agnostic world of the big U.S. cities, which have more electoral votes than the Bible Belt of the South and the Middle West, will destroy Carter in November. He has yet to prove that he can lead and hold the yearnings of the nation as a whole, and in some ways he could be highly vulnerable to ridicule; but at least, he is bringing something new and something very old in U.S. politics, and offers us some relief from the dark of Johnson and Nixon.

Much the same can be said about the character, but not about the experience of Gerald Ford. He was chosen for his limited qualities by Nixon, who misjudged and underestimated him, as he did so many others.

Nevertheless, the nation owes much in the President's debt. He thinks progress is made primarily by stopping bad things than by doing good things, but right is right, wrong, what he says in private is what he says in public. This is a big change in a capital that has lost in skepticism and cynicism since the early 60s.

One would have thought that more than a quarter of George Gallup's voters might have given them a "highly favorable" rating on the basis of their records over the last couple of years, but of course, Gallup is really measuring "charisma," which like "détente" is a funny word nobody in the United States quite seems to understand.

The main thing about Ford and Carter is that they seem plain and decent, and know something about the best qualities and yearnings of the U.S. character. Maybe they'll fool us later on, but so many of their predecessors, by comparatively, they are scarcely as undistinguished as the polls sters report.

Sure, the Democratic convention is going to be a doser, and whenever the Democrats unite on anything, it's not a bad idea to avoid being Carterized, but if the convention gets too dull, the folks at home can always abandon Cronkite for a while and tune in on the All-Star baseball game on Tuesday in Philadelphia.

Letters

Lafayette, We Are...

How appropriate that Gen. Lafayette be honored with a memorial service on July 4 at Picpus Cemetery, where he is buried in a tomb containing U.S. soil. Members of both French and American armed forces plus high-ranking dignitaries were invited to attend. Gen. Lafayette must certainly be considered as one of the founding fathers of the United States of America. He committed himself and everything he had to the creation of our country, standing firmly for independence, liberty and equality. Without him our forefathers would have failed. Thus it seemed ironic and in extremely bad taste that the small group of French and U.S. citizens, not having been invited to the service but having gone out of their way in respect of our friend, were refused entrance to the cemetery and were literally shut out by police officers who were "forced" to close the large wooden doors leading to the grounds.

I say "forced," as the policemen were as disgusted as I was. There was no security threat, as an ample number of police were on hand and could have frisked each person wanting to go in. In my opinion the whole thing was a slap in the face of the democratic principles Lafayette fought so hard for. He may be dead, but if his spirit lives on, I hope it had an appointment far from Picpus on July 4, 1976.

J. DAVID PAGE.

Paris.

UN and Entebbe

Kurt Waldheim, the secretary-general of the United Nations, has issued a statement condemning the Israeli incursion in Uganda to rescue 103 hostages. Not once did this Austrian bother to allude to the hijacking of an aircraft of innocent civilians nor did he explain how four terrorists suddenly became seven after arriving at Entebbe Airport and being supplied with arms and ammunition by their host. Apparently this diplomat is too interested in the comforts of his position and expense account to impartially serve the office to which he was politically appointed . . .

No further confirmation is required that this international organization has become an instrument to legalise all crimes of terrorism on the condition that they are directed against Israel. What is the United States, the greatest democracy the world has ever known, doing in the "disunited nations"?

G.N. GRANT.

Paris.

The Smiler

If only Jimmy Carter would, for once, stop smiling! (Figurehead, Stockholm Museum, IHT, June 30).

REGINA BUCHI.

Lausanne.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.330.000 F. R.C. Paris No. 72 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri. 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-32-60. Telex: 280.950 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald-Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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Commission Paritaire No. 34.231

هكذا من الأصل

'Europe Plus Thirty' May Become the Forecaster of a Better Future

By Nicholas Valéry

BRUSSELS, July 8.—If it comes to fruition, a vast information and forecasting program—Europe Plus Thirty—could permit Europeans to achieve greater control over their economic, personal and social futures.

The Europe Plus Thirty Institute has been outlined in an as yet unpublished report currently on restricted circulation among European parliamentarians and civil servants.

The plan's future will be the subject of study by the EEC Commission in the fall.

The institute, whose existence is still far from certain, is being eagerly anticipated by some of the more progressively minded scholars within the EEC.

Receiving End

The idea of Europe Plus Thirty sprang from the awareness that since the 1940s Europe has been more and more on the receiving end of events shaped outside its boundaries and/or of global effect—witness the energy crisis. So the EEC Commission decided to try to forge an instrument that would look beyond the five-year horizon—30 years ahead in fact.

It therefore set up a 26-strong project team, following ministerial approval in January, 1974. It was chaired by Lord Kennet (former British parliamentary secretary for housing and local government) and comprised leading European academics, managers and scientists (like Dr. Ludwig Boelkow, chairman of Messerschmitt - Boelkow - Blohm; Prof. Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, and Professor Umberto Colombo, director of corporate research, Montedison).

The team started by commissioning a £250,000 ($450,000) research study (from scientists drawn from leading European universities—notably the science policy research unit, Sussex University) which it directed and analyzed itself. It has only just completed its task—and its two-volume report is now on restricted circulation among European parliamentarians and civil servants.

It will be officially published in September by Cambridge University Press, and the Europe Plus Thirty debate is then expected to move into the public arena.

The report, in essence, notes that while the "scientific" competence of U.S. forecasting units (or "think tanks") is often very high, it is not always matched by their political, historical or philosophical competence. It therefore sets out the feasibility of establishing a long-range economic, political, social, and scientific institute and details how much it should cost.

Ideal Complement

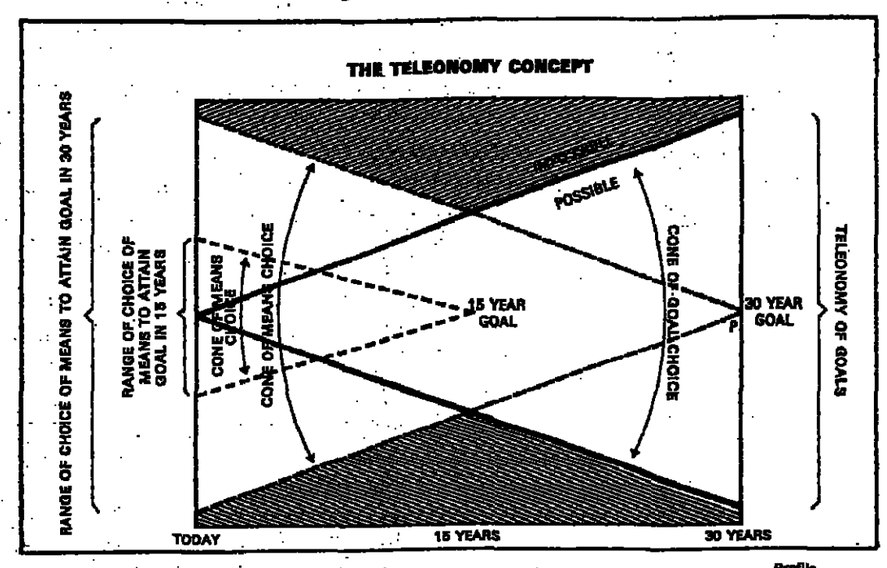
This projected Europe Plus Thirty Institute should have an ideal complement of some 50-75 civil servants, economists, futurologists, politicians and scientists, says the report (under 30 would be useless, over 75 unnecessary).

This "mix" would provide Europe with a powerful, comprehensive forecasting tool—it would not create just another "think tank."

The Institute's job, amongst other things, would be to foresee crises, determine inflation levels and their underlying causes, and generally reduce uncertainties about the future.

Specifically it would undertake contract work for individual European governments or companies, which would produce a quarter of its necessary annual funds (the rest coming from the Commission). But in all cases, the detailed forecasts would be long-term—30 or so years ahead. "It is short-term views that have landed us in our present difficulties," says Lord Kennet, commenting on his team's decision. "Now is the time for longer views."

Perhaps the most intriguing idea of all to come out of the Europe Plus Thirty report is the "teleonomy" concept. This views the future as if it were a cone (see diagram), in that the further one looks ahead, the wider is the range of possibilities.



Profile.

Diagram shows the future as an ever widening cone of possible situations; every choice within it is possible, everything outside is impossible. The description of any point on the right-hand, 30-year vertical scale (within the "goal-choice" cone) constitutes a "teleonomy," which means the arranging of alternative goals. Suppose the point P is chosen as a goal. Then the cone of "means choice" with its apex at P widens as it is projected back to today, showing the range of possible means open to selection now.

Outside the cone lies the impossible; inside it lie all the things which might happen. The Europe Plus Thirty Institute's task will be to focus on those future conditions which are conceivable—that is, could reasonably be adopted as political goals.

But the attainment of goals requires, of course, the adoption of policies. And the greater the period of time allowed for achieving a particular goal, the wider is the choice of alternative policies for attaining that goal.

On the other hand, the longer one delays action, the narrower is the range of possible options. One can therefore visualize another cone—one which, in fact, expands back through time towards the present.

Thus we have two cones running in opposite directions: the "goal-choice" cone which starts with its apex in the present and extends out into the future, and the "means-choice" cone which comes to a point at some future date. Forecasters give this kind of visualization the name "teleonomy," meaning the arranging of goals (as agronomy means the arranging of land).

Individual Sectors

But although Europe Plus Thirty will emphasize the integrated forecasting approach, it will need also to look carefully at individual sectors—such as population growth, energy resources, defense policy, industrial investment and climatic change. So the team has already constructed a matrix, showing the impact of changes in each of 16 individual sectors on all the other activities, which is detailed in its report.

Take climate, for instance. It is all too easy to forget that our lives can be greatly influenced by relatively small changes in the climate—particularly through food shortages.

According to historical records from monasteries and learned societies, the climate we enjoyed in Europe between 1920 and 1960 was abnormally "good" compared with the previous five centuries. Now the long-range climatologists have found definite signs indicating a return of "worse" weather.

This will have a direct effect on the amount of domestic heating we will need over the coming decades—which, in turn, ought to alter the amount of electricity generating capacity that we are installing today.

Further down the line will be third-order effects on the electrical and heavy engineering industries.

The report accepts that to understand this process properly is really a world job, requiring enormously complicated computer models that demonstrate the interaction between the oceans, ice caps and land masses, plus the man-made effects of such things as pollution, supersonic air travel, even major irrigation projects. Such modeling is perhaps best left to those with the resources, like the UN's World Meteorological Organization. Their data, however, will be absorbed into Europe Plus Thirty's teleonomy.

Detailed Study

In the case of European agriculture, the inadequacies of the Common Market's present forecasting are all too apparent—witness the beef and butter mountains and, more recently, the wine lake.

The team also believes that the Europe Plus Thirty Institute will have to take into account the vulnerability of today's "monoculture" grain production, plus the demand in many quarters for "natural" foods, as well as the mounting concern about the ecological effects of modern agriculture.

Similarly, in health care, priorities are already in transition. Take, for instance, the slowdown in pharmaceutical innovation.

Today, there is hardly any chance of making further improvements on the scale of, say, penicillin.

Progress in future health care is more likely to come through concerted efforts to prevent accidents, provide better treatment of cancer, improved management of mental illness, and stricter control of chemicals in water, air, food and factories.

Other Issues

Then there are such issues as the increasing age of the population, the problem of commitment to work, to the state, to the family, to minorities.

Other issues emerging include worker participation in the control of business enterprises and the changing role of the trade unions. Europe Plus Thirty will have to ensure that it does not lose sight of these new social realities.

Although radical advances in science itself are notoriously difficult to predict, technology (the application of science to industry, the economy and society) is much more susceptible to forecasting.

As an input to its social and economic forecasting, Europe Plus Thirty will have to concentrate on technological developments which are both probable and likely to have a profound influence on society—like achieving thermonuclear fusion on a commercial scale, or harnessing solar energy, or splitting water to release hydrogen for fuel, or finding cheap ways of synthesizing food.

On the energy front, a large number of studies are already underway, but many suffer from defects which make them inadequate for long-term forecasting and policy-making.

"They are often over-specialized, concentrating on a specific fuel and ignoring the interactions between energy and general socio-economic issues," says the Europe Plus Thirty report.

Often crude correlations are used; assumptions are made on highly controversial issues like nuclear power; and the time horizon is generally only short to medium term.

"Most extrapolate from the present without fully appreciating the very wide range of alternatives that could be realized thirty years ahead," says Lord Kennet.

Reaching for Medicine

The world is certainly bursting in upon Europe. Because of the recent revolutions in transport, communications and weaponry, it is world forces that are shaping European lives—and sometimes even threatening them. And yet, while events are global, Europeans remain citizens of individual nations.

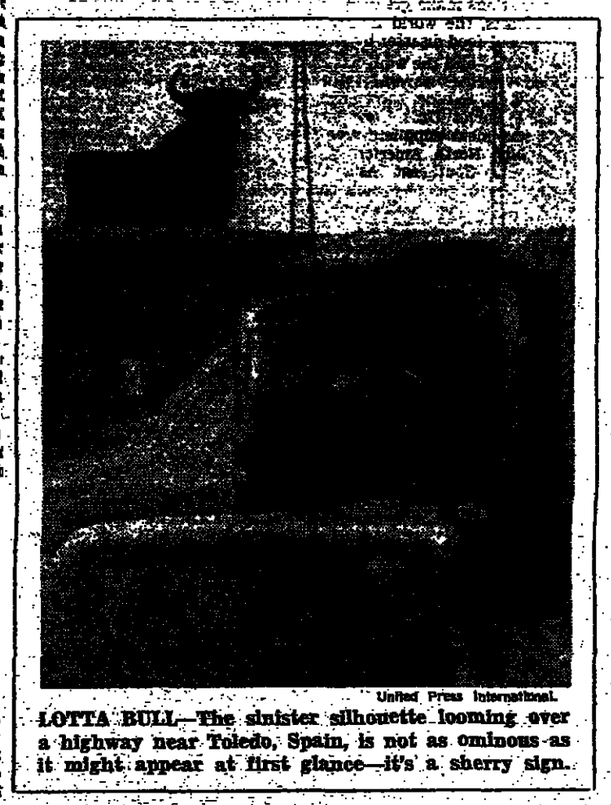
This is the paradox which makes it so much harder for us to control our fate and influence our future. Clearly, we shall achieve greater control over events by thinking ahead—and that is the impelling logic of forecasting, and the reason why we need to create a powerful, comprehensive unit like Europe Plus Thirty.

That the Institute will flourish is in little doubt. Its nucleus is already formed from the scientists who put together the research study for the project team (its members themselves being ideal for "governing" the Institute—with Lord Kennet as director?). As for its being sited in Aachen—well that's possible, maybe even logical. The decision to establish it formally now rests with the ministers in the European Parliament, voting on a working proposal put forward by the European Commission.

Europe Plus Thirty will not be a panacea for our economic or social ills, but it will help European governments, managements and individuals to control their fortunes. Clearly many hope the ministers will soon vote for the future.

"It would be paradoxical," says Lord Kennet, "if the Community was to judge itself already too ill to reach for the medicine."

Nicholas Valéry, deputy editor of Britain's New Scientist, wrote this article for ITT/Profile magazine published in Brussels.



United Press International.

LOTTA BULL—The sinister silhouette looming over a highway near Toledo, Spain, is not as ominous as it might appear at first glance—it's a sherry sign.

U.S. Armored Units in Europe Termed 'Woefully Deficient'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey said yesterday that a General Accounting Office investigation had established that the readiness of U.S. Army armored units in Western Europe was "woefully deficient."

The Minnesota Democrat made the statement in making public a digest of a classified report by the GAO on the readiness of front-line armored units stationed in West Germany.

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, found that the units suffer from personnel shortages, ammunition supply problems and deficiencies in their equipment. Despite the shortcomings, the report said, the units "continued to report that they were substantially ready with minor deficiences."

Part of the problem, the GAO suggested, was that Army standards for computing and reporting on readiness "have been relaxed to the point where units could almost always be reported as combat ready."

Lack of Personnel

The GAO, which undertook its investigation at the request of Sen. Humphrey a year ago, found that, because of serious personnel shortages, particularly among skilled enlisted men, not all of the armored vehicles were fully manned.

Without giving any specific figures, the report said that many of the vehicles were not combat ready, largely because of problems with their radio equipment.

Among the ammunition problems cited in the report were lack of adequate storage areas, insufficient information on serviceable ammunition, inadequate access roads to ammunition stockpiles, not enough tools to cut the banding around ammunition boxes and a lack of conveyors to expedite loading.

In one instance, Sen. Humphrey said, drawing from the classified portion of the report, a unit of the 1st Armored Division did not have a set of keys to the ammunition bunkers and would have to travel about an hour to obtain one.

European Forces

"There is, in my judgment," Sen. Humphrey said, "serious mismanagement and inefficiency in our European forces and in the program that is supposed to assure the combat readiness of those forces.

"It should be emphasized that these problems are the result of management inadequacies within the Army. They have not been caused by inadequate support from Congress or the taxpayer."

The Defense Department had no immediate comment on Sen. Humphrey's statement. In the past, however, Army officials have emphasized that the readiness of the forces has suffered because of congressional cuts in the defense budget, particularly in the operations and maintenance accounts.

At the same time, Army leaders have emphasized that the combat readiness, which a few years ago was acknowledged to be low, has been improving as the divisions in Europe, stripped of their skilled personnel for the Vietnam war, were rebuilt.

The GAO said that many of the problems cited in its reports were recognised by the U.S. Army command in Europe, which it said was moving "actively and positively" to eliminate the readiness deficiencies.



AP.

Helmut Schmidt

Schmidt Hopes Offset Issue Can Be Avoided on Visit to U.S.

By Michael Getler

BONN, July 9 (WP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who leaves for the United States on Wednesday, says he hopes he will not be discussing new offset agreements to help pay for the cost of stationing U.S. troops here.

"It's not a matter for a birthday party," Mr. Schmidt told U.S. newsmen here, referring to his forthcoming Bicentennial visit to Washington and several other U.S. cities.

Mr. Schmidt ended an official visit to Austria today. He granted an interview to newsmen before leaving for Austria.

The matter of the so-called offset agreements was once a key issue between the two governments, and in the U.S. Congress, but it seems to have quietly faded away in the last year through a tacit understanding between U.S. and West German leaders.

These agreements began in 1961 and were intended to offset the sizable balance-of-payments problems the United States habitually suffered due to the stationing of 300,000 troops and dependents here.

There have been eight such agreements, in which the West Germans have bought U.S. arms or made other financial contributions to the troop costs. But the last accord expired on June 30 of last year and new negotiations have never taken place because Bonn argues that the United States no longer has such problems and that any sharing of the financial burden should be done on a NATO-wide basis.

Optimistic About U.S.

Mr. Schmidt met with a group of U.S. newsmen here before making his trip and displayed considerable optimism about the U.S. economic recovery and the "vitality and creativity" of the American people.

Under questioning, Mr. Schmidt told newsmen he would be prepared, if asked, to give answers and explanations in the United States about Bonn's sale of nuclear reactors and technology to other countries, but that "he had no reason to bring it up."

Although West German policies in this area have been assailed in the United States, Mr. Schmidt said his government insisted on more safeguards in the controversial sale of nuclear plants to Brazil than was required by either the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty or the International Atomic Energy Agency.

On other matters, Mr. Schmidt said he had warned South African Prime Minister John Vorster recently that he did not think his country's apartheid policies could last and that they could ultimately create problems not only for South Africa, but also for other nations.

He suggested that under a hypothetical situation of resettling whites from various southern African countries, West Germany would provide a home for any of the 30,000 Germans now in South-West Africa (Namibia) who chose to leave.

U.S. and Japan Agree to Study Joint Military Defense Plans

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, July 9.—The United States and Japan yesterday took a first step toward coordinating military actions of their armed forces in case of an attack upon Japan.

The action was regarded as a departure from Japan's long-standing reluctance to face openly issues involving the nation's defense.

The two governments agreed to set up a subcommittee on defense cooperation to conduct studies on U.S.-Japanese cooperation, "including joint actions by the Self Defense Forces [of Japan] and U.S. forces at the time of emergency." Kiichi Miyazawa, foreign minister; Michita Sakata, Defense Agency director; Adm. Noel Gayler, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, and James Hodgson, the U.S ambassador, concluded the agreement.

Toshio Yamasaki, director of the American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, said that any coordinated actions that might ultimately be considered would be restricted only to Japan's territory and would be carried out only after an attack upon Japan had begun. No "preventive" joint actions to forestall a possible attack would be considered, he said.

South Korea

He specifically ruled out any joint actions in case of an attack upon South Korea, where military tensions are far more serious than around Japan proper.

Takashi Murayama, director of the Defense Policy Bureau of the Defense Agency, said establishment of the subcommittee would for the first time give the United States and Japan a forum to discuss joint actions. He acknowledged that consultations between the two countries had been insufficient in the past.

A U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, said Japan's agreement yesterday was a psychological break from the past in which successive governments here had regarded defense issues as "too politically sensitive" to be discussed openly. He dated the beginning of the turnabout in Japan's attitude to the fall of Vietnam last year.

U.S. officials have expressed the hope that a fuller defense partnership with Japan would change the highly critical view held by many Japanese of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty and the 49,970 U.S. troops stationed at bases here. Opinion has regarded the treaty and the bases as a one-sided instrument enabling the United States to protect its own interests elsewhere in Asia with little regard for Japan.

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Soviet Gen. Y.T. Cherevichenko Dies

MOSCOW, July 9 (UPI).—Col. Gen. Yakov T. Cherevichenko, 80 who commanded troops on three fronts during World War II, has died after a long illness, the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star said today.

Gen. Cherevichenko, holder of two Orders of Lenin and a number of lower orders and medals, served as commander on the South, Bryansk and Trans-Caucasian fronts.

An obituary signed by Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov and ranking army officers described him as a "prominent army official, who gave much force, personal effort and energy to strengthening the military might of the Socialist motherland."

It said that he was a true son of the Communist party who joined its ranks in 1919.

The rank of colonel general is just below that of general of the army.

William Hoffa

PONTIAC, Mich., July 9 (AP).—William Hoffa, older brother of missing former Teamsters leader James R. Hoffa, died Wednesday after suffering respiratory failure. He was a former business agent at Teamsters local 614 here.

10th Arrest Made In Japan Scandal

TOKYO, July 9 (AP).—Law enforcement authorities today arrested Naoji Watanabe, a senior vice-president of All Nippon Airways, on charges of perjury. He was the 10th person arrested in the Lockheed payoffs scandal in Japan.

Police said that the 61-year-old executive was accused of committing perjury when he told the Diet in sworn testimony that the airline had never received $170,200 in payoffs from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. A special committee investigating the case filed an official complaint about his testimony.

The airline's president, Tokuji Wakasa, was arrested yesterday on charges of perjury and violation of the foreign exchange control law. He is the fifth executive of the airline in custody in connection with the multi-million-dollar scandal.

Frenchmen Get Permission to Wed Romanians

PARIS, July 9 (Reuters).—About 20 Frenchmen will at last be allowed to marry their Romanian sweethearts and bring them to France, officials said yesterday.

They said the Romanian State Council had told French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues that it was authorizing the wedding applications, some of which were filed five years ag.

Mr. Sauvagnargues pleaded the cases during a visit to Bucharest last month. Romania does not generally grant departure visas to its nationals.

More than a dozen French fathers are still waiting for permission to marry their partners and bring them and their children to France. Hundreds of other French nationals are engaged to marry Romanians, officials said.

26 Missionaries Are Expelled by Vietnam Regime

BANGKOK, July 9 (Reuters).—Twenty-six foreign missionaries, many of them French, arrived here today from Vietnam and said they had been expelled.

The missionaries, 17 priests and 9 nuns, were of various nationalities and religious orders. Many of them were in their 60s or older and had been in Vietnam or other parts of Asia for decades.

One of the 11 French priests among them, 35-year-old Father Riou of Paris, said they were summoned by the Vietnamese authorities to a meeting last Monday and asked to leave the country by today. "They gave us no reason," he said.

The missionaries arrived by plane from Saigon and are due to go to France tomorrow before returning to their headquarters or homelands.

Sri Lanka to Oust Unlawful Aliens

COLOMBO, July 9 (Reuters).—Foreigners overstaying their visa periods in Sri Lanka will be rounded up and repatriated by July 15, the Defense Ministry announced.

The step is part of the strict security precautions being taken for the 10-day non-aligned countries' summit conference, which opens here Aug. 9.

Informed sources said that there were about 500 such foreigners in the country and that police and immigration officials had already begun a drive against them. The government also announced that all visitors to Sri Lanka will require entry visas until Aug. 25.

West German Fire Kills 5

DORTMUND, West Germany July 9 (Reuters).—Five Turks were killed and three other persons seriously injured when a fire raced through a three-story apartment building here early this morning, police said.

Seoul Arrests 5 For 'Obscenity'

SEOUL, July 9 (AP).—Five youths were arrested in Yosu yesterday for wearing T-shirts with obscene English words or pictures of nude women on them, the Hapdong news agency reported from the port city, 220 miles south of here.

The report said they were the first South Koreans arrested for wearing such T-shirts under the government's anti-decadence campaign that began last year. The campaign has been directed mainly against males with long hair, resulting in many arrests. The five youths could be imprisoned for up to 29 days.

Hotel Bombed On Galway Bay

GALWAY, Ireland, July 9 (Reuters).—A bomb exploded in a tourist hotel near here today but there were no casualties.

It was the fifth bomb attack on a hotel in the Irish Republic since last weekend.

About 100 guests in the hotel at Salthill, a popular holiday resort, on Galway Bay, were evacuated after a warning had been telephoned to a Dublin newspaper by a man claiming to represent an extremist Northern Ireland Protestant group, the Ulster Freedom Fighters. This group admitted bombing four hotels in Dublin, Killarney, Rosslare and Limerick last Saturday.

Curfew Extended In Sudan After Arrest of Colonel

KHARTOUM, July 9 (UPI).—The dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed following last week's attempt to topple President Gaafar Numeiri was extended for five hours today.

The extension apparently was to enable stepped-up searches for the rebels whose coup attempt last Friday left 600 dead.

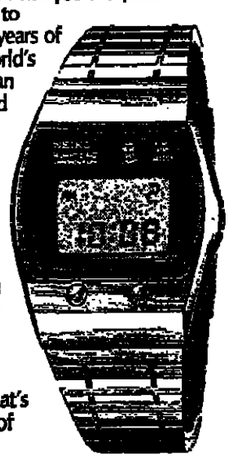
Interior Minister Mamoun Awad Abu Zeid ordered the curfew prolonged late last night, hours after security forces arrested former Col. Mohammed Nour Saad. Officials identified him as the military commander of the coup.

The commissioner of Khartoum went on the Omdurman radio to urge citizens to help security forces find rebels. Indicating that Col. Saad may have provided interrogators with information leading to hidden arms or rebels, the commissioner said a house-to-house search was under way.

NEW ITALY-GREECE CAR-FERRY
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FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 491.7431 PARIS 246.72.88 FRANKFURT 288.911 ZURICH 472.837, 342.723 BRUXELLES 19.38.06 ROTTERDAM 39.22.12, 85.66.30 STOCKHOLM 67.85.89 MADRID 275.84.35 WIEN 73.65.45 ATHENS 952.73.94 GENOA 54.13.61 ROME 46.54.19, 46.30.25 MILAN 79.82.69; 78.81.14 NAPLES 32.14.88.

F B ESPRESSO CORINTO

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Someday all watches will be made this way.

LONDON

Polish Playwright Explores 'Exiles' Drama

By John Walker

LONDON, July 9 (IHT).—The problems faced by political refugees, uprooted from their homes to live in strange countries where familiar rituals are replaced by mutual incomprehension, have, naturally, exercised the imagination of Slawomir Mrozek, who left his native Poland 13 years ago and now lives in Paris. It's a theme he uses to good purpose in his funny, intelligent "Emigrés", part of the National Theatre's season at the Young Vic.

The play explores more than the difficulties of exile. It touches on class distinctions, on the mutual dependence of two people who have only language and fear in common, and on the nature of totalitarian regimes and the meaning of freedom.

It is also notable for a superb performance by Brian Cox as XX, an ox-like laborer who cannot speak the language of his new country and so buys dog-food instead of mincemeat. Mr. Cox, although his eyes are blank and his brow is fixed with a Neanderthal frown, acts with a delicacy that is both moving and extremely funny. Partnered by Jim Norton as AA, a terrier-like displaced intellectual, he tackles the play's set pieces—an attempted suicide in which he dictates his banal letter home as a farewell note while trying to strangle himself with his tie, and a long, drunken brawl—with great finesse. The pair are almost a Central European Laurel and Hardy.

Both would be equally at home in Eugene O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh," among the pipedreaming dropouts of Harry Hope's saloon, for they sustain each other's illusions—AA's that, away from the political restrictions of his homeland, he will be able to write his great work; XX's that, as soon as he's earned a little more money, he will return home to his beloved wife and children. The reality is different for neither can use the freedom he has gained. AA has nothing to write but clings to the belief that contact with a worker will somehow release his creativity. XX works long hours under foul conditions to earn money which he hides away in a miserly manner.

The dialectical neatness of the play (the action takes place on New Year's Eve with the sounds of a party from which they're excluded filtering through to their squalid basement flat), and the way the dialogue occasionally turns into unlikely debate sometimes makes the evening seem more predictable than it should. Nevertheless the two actors, under Kevin Billington's skilled direction, hold the audience's attention for most of the time. It is an honest and humane play, intriguing as well as amusing, true to the pains of isolation and to the capacity people have to carry their prisons around with them, wherever they go.

At St. George's Theatre, Shakespeare's "Richard III" has the virtues and faults of this new theater's other, recent Shakespearean productions. It is plain, simple and direct, performed on an open platform stage. But it is spoilt by the wretched acoustics—Alan Badel in the title role manages a delivery that sent echoes bouncing back from all sides of the octagonal building.

Mr. Badel, understandably in the stifling heat, was a subdued Richard, but full of chuckles and a self-deprecating wit that removed the malice and unabashed evil from the part.



Jim Norton and Brian Cox in Slawomir Mrozek's "Emigrés."

Australian Romp: 'Merry Widow'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 9 (IHT).—It is good to welcome the vivacious and talented Australian Ballet back to London. Those with a sweet tooth will also welcome their spectacular and ambitious new three-act production of "The Merry Widow."

It would be easy to be supercilious and patronizing about this confection, devised and staged by Sir Robert Helpmann. It has just had an enormous success in New York and is now set for three weeks at the huge London Palladium. It is always tempting to look down on operetta, whether danced or sung, to ridicule Ruritanian romance and to dismiss Massine-style comic mime as hopelessly old-fashioned. Ronald Hynd's choreography is mostly unoriginal and often repetitive. But these reactions are to be resisted; this "Widow" will give enormous pleasure to the large non-specialist audiences who normally see revues and music hall at this theater. To be honest, it gave enormous pleasure to me last night, but then I am notorious for my love of desserts.

The best things are Lehar's famous tunes, Desmond Heeley's glamorous sets and costumes, and the performances of the principal dancers. The musical score has been delightfully adapted by John Lanchberry, who did the same task so successfully for Ashton's "La Fille Mal Gardée" and 'A Month in the Country." His efforts are spoiled only by some rather crude orchestral playing and by the occasional intrusion of a weak and slushy invisible choir, an intrusion misguidedly insisted upon by Lehar's heirs, who own the copyright. The ladies look marvelous in a succession of elegant gowns, and so do the men in tailcoats, both short and long. The first big scene, in something like a conservatory, is the most attractive while the finale Ches Maxim's is the most gaudy. On the whole Heeley has been successful in using trellis-work, Chinese lanterns and lush color schemes to achieve striking effects without vulgarity.

Lucette Aldous, the most spirited, stylish and petite soubrette in the business, brought enormous charm and wit to Valencienne. She would also have made a marvelous Widow; Marilyn Rowe was adorable in a baby-faced way, and danced very prettily, but never began to suggest a woman with a past. (Fonteyn, who danced the Widow in Washington and New York, must have been superb.) Kelvin Coe as Camille, Valencienne's lover, was elegant and convincing; it's a pity that Hynd did not give him more opportunity for technical virtuosity. John Meehan as Danilo was handsome and debonair, lacking something in personality but throwing himself eagerly into the drunken revels and, spurious national dances and excelling at such things as leaping onto a long table, landing in kneeling position. The corps de ballet danced throughout with truly "Pontevedrian" panache and enthusiasm.

The ballet starts with plenty of promising comedy—Camille impetuously dragging Valencienne along the table and into his arms, Valencienne cooling her elderly husband's knee with her fan—and with an inventive "dream" pas de deux for Danilo and the Widow to the famous "Vilia" melody. Humor and invention are in rather short supply later in the evening, but the story is clearly told and the dances are charming. There is no time for the audience to get bored—the ballet is actually too short, ending rather suddenly with the famous waltz for Danilo and the Widow, and without the expected celebration by the whole cast. I cannot call the result a complete success, but as far as it goes it is great fun.

25 Experts Study Bronze Age Site in N. Thailand

BANGKOK, July 9 (AP).—Twenty-five archaeologists and observers from seven countries traveled to northeast Thailand this week to determine whether ancient bronze objects there —believed to be the oldest evidence of sophisticated technology in the history of mankind—originated from the region or were brought in from elsewhere, a United Nations spokesman said.

Experts from Burma, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand and observers from the Center of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies from Japan and other UN organizations ended a five-day meeting here today.

Their three-day field trip to the Bronze Age site at Ban Chiang, 310 miles northeast of Bangkok near Laos, may "help shed some light" on where the objects originated.

Scientific dating of pottery, bronze objects and human remains found at Ban Chiang indicates continuous occupation over several thousand years extending back to the 4th century BC, the spokesman said.

According to a recent report from the University of Pennsylvania, the site shows evidence of uses of metal alloys as early as 3600 BC and possibly another 1,500 or 2,000 years before that.

Around the Art Galleries

Mary Bessborough/Jaime Manrique, Kenneth Nesme, 25 Brook St., London, W 1, to July 17.

This is the first of an occasional series of exhibitions of traditional living painters. It is also Mary Bessborough's first English one-man, Manrique's third. Bessborough specializes in fruit and flower still lifes, which are, in truth, anything but still, proliferating vigorously in all directions and often over triangular or octagonal canvases. Manrique is a bird and animal painter especially good at portraying those creatures which he has been able most closely to observe in his native Spain—owls, field mice and butterflies.

* * *

Michael Marriott, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W 1, to July 17.

Marriott has hitherto had some reputation as a stone carver, and as a portrait sculptor; but in this show, "Split Forms," his first one-man he has turned to a different and more rewarding genre. Angular blocks of chromed steel are split, sometimes by complex glass forms, sometimes by chunks of contrasting metal. These pieces are sculpturally valuable in two respects: they work equally well with any facet as base; and they are equally pleasing on any scale from the few square inches of a table piece to the vastness of architectural sculpture.

* * *

Sporting Prints, The Pigeonhole, 13 Langton St., London, S W 10, to July 17.

This gallery normally specializes in contemporary graphics. For a change it shows what the English were particularly good at—prints of wildfowling, cricketing, fly-fishing and hunting, as well as a splendid representation of the Everingham shorthorn cow, and a selection of Audubon birds.

* * *

Dorothy Grouard, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, London, S W 3, to July 17.

Under the title "Happy Birthdays and Other Paintings," the American-born Dorothy Grouard in her first London one-man show celebrates marriage, comparatively affluent motherhood, and urban childhood in a most painterly fashion. Her work is satisfying at all levels—intellectual, aesthetic and emotional.

* * *

Eileen Agar, New Art Center, 41 Sloane St., London, S W 1, to July 24.

One of the most original of English surrealists in the 1930s was Eileen Agar, who exploited to the full new techniques and ways of seeing, including the creative camera. "A Decade of Discoveries" traces Agar's development from the straightforward figurationist of the late 1920s to the full-fledged collagist and structuralist who was one of the most interesting of participants in the 1937 First International Surrealist Exhibition.

* * *

British & American Folk Art, U.S. Embassy, Grosvenor Square, London, W 1, to July 31.

Organized jointly by the American Museum in Britain and the John Judkyn Memorial, this loan show of more than 200 artifacts ranges from an 18th-century gunsmith's store figure (British), a cigarstore Indian and a New Mexican peasant crucifix, through British farm furniture and American scrimshaw and figureheads, to trade signs, weathervanes, the pictorial arts of both nations, and the most gorgeous American carved and painted carousel cat. A thoroughly light-hearted show, extremely well presented, it has lessons in composition and execution for our more sophisticated times.

* * *

Royal Academy Summer Exhibition, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W 1, to Aug. 1.

This year's annual show has 1,359 exhibits, a number which could be halved without loss to the viewer. Some of the good things include a group of paintings by Hamilton Fraser, a group by Jeffrey Camp, a large work by Linda Sutton, and paintings by Anthony Green, Peter Coker, Edward Wolfe, Rama Samawareewa, Sheila Fell, Sandra Blow, Patrick Procktor, and Roderick Booth-Jones. An innovation, which one hopes will be repeated; a room was offered to a single Academician—this year, Peter Blake—who invited other artists to fill it.

* * *

Italian Paintings & Sculpture, 17th & 18th Centuries, Heim Gallery, 59 Jermyn St., St. James's, London, S W 1, to Aug. 27.

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of its London gallery, Heim has mounted a superb exhibition of its speciality—Italian baroque. Among master paintings are Guercino's "Mars With Cupid," Crespi's "Conversion of St. Paul," Maratta's "Four Church Fathers," Solimena's "Christ in the Manger Adored by Angels," and Sebastiano Ricci's "Christ Walking on the Sea." Notable among the sculpture is a head by Alessandro Algardi, a bronze of a dancing faun by Soldani and one of the "Sacrifice of Polyxena" by Piamontini, and a pair of marble portrait busts of the brothers Soderini (one a chief magistrate, the other a cardinal) by Filippo della Valle (1698-1768).

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.



"Pregnant Sisters—Elizabethan Style" by Dorothy Girouard, at the Marjorie Parr Gallery.

U.K. Symphony Appoints a New Concertmaster

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—The London Symphony Orchestra, which under American conductor Andre Previn has gone through a troubled period, has announced the appointment of a new concertmaster.

He is John Georgiadis, 36, who led the orchestra from the first violinist's chair for the years 1965-1973.

He joins the LSO on Nov. 1, succeeding John Brown, who is taking over as leader of the Royal Opera House orchestra, Covent Garden.

Mr. Georgiadis, a soloist and chamber music player in his own right, said at a press conference that his role would be to bring stability to the LSO.

Mr. Previn, 47, has been principal conductor of the LSO since 1968 but in the past year has come in for sharp criticism from a section of the self-governing orchestra for his emphasis on a jazzy, popular approach to music.

The orchestra discarded its casual attire Mr. Previn introduced and returned to formal concert dress, and it has invited German conductor Eugen Jochum to revive the LSO's Beethoven-Brahms repertoire by joining the orchestra as guest conductor.

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New York's Whitney Discovers Its Vocation as a Museum

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—After a period of considerable confusion about its basic aims and programs—confusion, indeed, about its very identity as an institution—the Whitney Museum of American Art appears at last to be undergoing a much needed reorganization of both its staff and its objectives. It is too early to feel anything like optimism about a museum that has had such a consistent history of disappointing even modest expectations, but it is good news, for the same, that some fundamental revisions of policy are now going into effect.

Perhaps the best news of all is that the Whitney has recovered a fundamental fact about itself—that it is, after all, a museum, an institution with a responsible permanent collection of works of art that need to be studied and nurtured, that need, above all, to be augmented and exhibited and thought about. It is only common sense, you might think, for an art museum to give pride of place to its permanent collection—to what it permanently is, and permanently represents to the outside world—but common sense of this sort has somehow become something of a rarity at the Whitney. There were times when it seemed as if there were a conspiracy to pretend that the permanent collection did not exist.

Major Function

The fact that the Whitney is the only museum in New York specializing in the American art of this century, and therefore has a major function to perform in the cultural life of the city, has never been sufficiently appreciated, I think.

Certainly not at the Whitney itself. The task of researching and rethinking the achievements of American art has been forfeited, in recent years, to the National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington. A new idea or a fresh perspective, not to mention a major work of art historical scholarship, is the last thing in the world we have come to expect of the Whitney. As an intellectual force in the life of art, the Whitney could scarcely be said to exist.

Now, with a view "toward making the Whitney's permanent collection a central focus of its activities in the future" (according to the official statement), the museum has announced the appointment of two new curators—Patterson Sims and Gail Levin. Sims will hold the title of associate curator of the permanent collection and will be responsible for organizing exhibitions drawn from or based upon the collection. (The first of these exhibitions is scheduled for February, 1977.) The new policy calls for some part of the permanent collection to be on view at the Whitney at all times—a concession to common sense long overdue.

Hopper Exhibition

Miss Levin will hold the title of associate curator of the Edward Hopper collection, and, with the aid of a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon foundation, organize a major Edward Hopper exhibition to take place in 1980. That event will mark the 60th anniversary of the artist's first one-man show at the old Whitney Studio Club and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the museum.

The Hopper project is particularly interesting as an index of the Whitney's new intentions. The bequest of over 2,000 watercolors, drawings, prints and paintings by the artist's widow, the late Josephine Hopper, in 1969, was the largest single gift of its kind the museum had ever received, and it seemed at the time to throw the museum into a great state of confusion. It was first announced, and then denied, that the museum would disperse this bequest after selecting a certain number of works for its own permanent collection. No one seemed to grasp the idea that Mrs. Hopper's gift might be made the cornerstone of an ambitious campaign to attract other sizable collections to the Whitney. Certainly no artist or private collector or estate executor had any reason to think of the Whitney in this regard when, the first time around, a major bequest was met with such a curious display of professional bafflement.

This lesson has now, apparently, been learned. Miss Levin's assignment is important, then, not only to the fate of the Hopper bequest but to the future of the Whitney as a significant repository of American art and to the museum's reputation as a place where the standards governing the study of American art will be based on something beyond the seasonal turnover of temporary exhibitions. It is almost enough to inspire some hope, especially as Miss Levin recently demonstrated, in the small but illuminating show of "Morgan Russell: Synchromist Studies, 1910-1922" that she organized at the Museum of Modern Art, that she brings both a keen eye and a scholarly intelligence to the very large task that awaits her.

Sims comes to the Whitney directly from the O.K. Harris Gallery, where he has worked as assistant director since 1969. It will be interesting to see what he does with this difficult job. One of his first projects at the Whitney does sound promising—an exhibition, now scheduled for September 1977, more or less based on the book, "Skyscraper Primitives: Dada and the American Avant-Garde, 1910-1925," by Dickran Tashjian of the University of California at Irvine and published last year by Wesleyan University Press. Sims will be collaborating with Tashjian on this show.

Reviewing "Skyscraper Primitives" in The New York Times Book Review last year, James R. Mellow called the book "an obligatory text for anyone interested in the period," but observed that the author "is invariably more interesting—more at ease, perhaps?—in dealing with the literary aspects of American dada than in considering works of visual art." It will be Sims's task to bring a fresh eye to the art of this period, and one looks forward to the result. An exhibition that is unafraid of ideas and the larger cultural context in which art is created and that takes a fresh look at the art itself—that would indeed be something new for the Whitney.

Meanwhile, the museum is entering the field of international exhibitions. Last month a show of "Three Decades of American Art," consisting of work produced since 1945 and organized by Barbara Haskell mainly from the museum's permanent collection, opened at the Seibu Museum of Art in Tokyo, where it will remain until July 20. In the fall, another exhibition, of "American Painting, 1900-1940," will be shown at Tokyo's Isetan Art Hall (Sept. 23-Oct. 11). And Sims will soon be at work on two exhibitions to be shown in French museums in the spring of 1978.

It is pleasant to think that the American art of this century—and not just the latest rage, or outrage, either—may be about to receive the kind of museological attention it ought to have in the city where so much of it has been created.

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Top Works Strike Jarring Note on the Art Market

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 9 (IHT).—Fine works of art continued to come up at auction this week in London but jarring notes were struck.

The week got off to a glorious start Monday at Sotheby's when an illustrated manuscript made a world record price of £407,000, sold by dealer H.P. Kraus of New York. This manuscript, with 110 miniatures, was printed in the workshop of Gerard Horenbout and Simon Bening about 1510. It was unknown until a Continental seller took it to Sotheby's Munich office. The sensation created by the discovery certainly helped it reach this phenomenal price. But the whole sale was highly successful with only a negligible proportion of unsold items.

The next day at Christie's, some remarkable works, many from the United States, were included in the sale of antiquities. Among them was an Egyptian limestone statue of the Ramesside period, according to George Steindorff, the American scholar. No Egyptian carving of comparable importance and size has been offered at auction in the past 20 years.

Such works would normally be negotiated privately. This, however, belonged to a religious institution, for which auctioning would be the easiest method for raising. Japanese art collector Kyuzaburo Matsuoka paid £77,000 for it. The same buyer also acquired, for £23,850, an Egyptian black basalt head of the Roman period of very remarkable quality.

U.S. Again Source

These two buys by a Japanese collector chiefly noted for his collection of Chinese pottery have symbolical significance for the present art market. Japan is just beginning to acquire real masterpieces in fields other than Far Eastern art.

The United States continued to be the source on Wednesday when Christie's auctioned the collection of architectural drawings formed by Dr. Richard P. Wunder of Vermont—one of the finest to be offered at auction in the past few years. It was Dr. Wunder's luck to acquire a number of sheets from an architectural collection assembled in the 19th century by Giovanni Piancastelli, the better part of which later belonged to Mrs. Edward Brandegee of Boston.

He also bought an album once owned by Milanese artist Luigi Bisi (1814-1906). The album was given by Bisi to his pupil Giuseppe Gibelli in 1884. It was sold in the United States in 1963. Compiled in the late 18th century, it included a great many drawings by 17th and 18th-century Bolognese designers.

The Wunder collection covered a wide range, from designs for stage sets to projections for architectural treatises.

Some of the best designs done by Ferdinando Galli Bibiena, better known under his French name Bibienne, were in the collection. A marvelous ink drawing for a stage set showing the inside of a Roman palace brought £1,908, paid by a German dealer. It came from the Bisi-Gibelli album.

A record was established for a projection by any artist when a long sheet in black chalk, black ink with some gray and brown wash was knocked down for £2,968 to London dealer Spencer Drummond. This is an enormous price for a drawing of an awkward format—35 by 146 centimeters—by private collector's standards.

Historical Importance

It was justified by its art-historical importance. The drawing is by Jacques François Blondel, a famous 18th-century professor of architecture in Paris who was responsible for the architectural section in Diderot's "Encyclopédie." It is engraved in a supplementary volume of the "Encyclopédie," in modified form approved of by Blondel.

What makes the price interesting is that the drawing as such has no particular merit. The aesthetic value lies in the architectural idea, which is splendid. Better, to my mind, is the projection of the facade of the Château d'Evry-Petit-Bourg in the Ile de France. The structure, in pure Louis XIV taste, was completed about 1720 and was the major achievement of a great French architect, Pierre Cailleteau, known under his artist's name as Lassurance. The château, now destroyed, was considered important as early as 1727, when Jean Mariette published his monumental book on French architecture in which he reproduces several documents relating to the château, including the projection sold Wednesday. This was acquired for £2,090 by Slatkin of New York.

All told 84 per cent of the drawings were sold, making the auction an unmitigated success and reflecting a surge of interest in the architectural past of Europe. Most of the pieces went to American and English dealers and some collectors. The absence of French collectors was surprising, suggesting publicity and advertising had failed to reach them, particularly those who live in the provinces.

Enthusiasm dropped perceptibly on the same day at Sotheby's auction of old masters. The first 10 lots were of little importance except for a work by Pieter Brueghel the Younger, called "The Bird Catcher." It rose to £23,320, a very high price indeed. After a few more lots of no interest, another painting, a portrait of a man in 16th-century costume, considered to be by Joos Van Cleeve, went to Colnaghi's of London for £19,080, again a high price.

But the auctioneers must have been severely disappointed when the best picture in the sale, a Nativity, considered to be by Hans Memling, failed to reach its reserve price and was bought in at £130,000. While some professionals argued that the picture is not by Memling, the work remains one of the finest Flemish primitives offered at auction in recent years.

Its failure to sell reflects a potential danger (IHT, July 3-4): The marvelous works of art now available for sale might sooner or later become too much for the market. There just is not all that much money available in this price bracket. Significantly, Sotheby's did better in the less expensive range: A pair of fine Venetian views by Francesco Guardi sold very well at £137,500.

Gothic Sculpture

However, yesterday, Sotheby's auction of a collection of late Gothic sculpture from Germany was highly successful. Only 16 per cent of the items were bought in.

The Museum of Carolino Augusteum in Salzburg paid £17,600 for an Austrian group of the Virgin Enthroned which is datable to the early 15th century. It is considered so important that it will be sent directly to the museum summer exhibition of late Gothic sculpture and objets d'art.

Another rarity was a wax equestrian statue of the mid-18th century from Naples. It was bought by Cyril Humphris of London for £10,120.

There was a big attendance from Continental dealers at the Sotheby's sale, and they did most of the bidding.



The Flemish primitive said to be by Hans Memling which failed to reach its reserve this week at Sotheby's.

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On the European Arts Agenda

WITH a Bicentennial gift to the United States, the British National Trust has given the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration a 21-year lease on Washington Old Hall, the 12th-century manor that was the ancestral home of George Washington's forebears. As a result of the symbolic gift, American visitors will be admitted free this year to the house, eight miles north of Durham, in northeastern England. Hours are from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 to 6 p.m. every day but Friday.

* * *

Georgetown's 82d season of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts, which runs through Sept. 23, opens tonight at the Royal Albert Hall, London. The season will include commemorations of the 150th anniversary of the death of Carl Maria von Weber, centennials of the births of Manuel de Falla and Havergal Brian, and the 70th birthday of Elisabeth Lutyens. Major choral works in the season include Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," Mozart's "The Creation," Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," Dvořák's "Glagolitic Mass" and Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms" and Britten's "War Requiem."

* * *

The Festival Estival de Paris, which runs through Sept. 23, opens tonight at the Palais de Chaillot with the orchestra, chorus and soloists of the Camerata Nova of Paris, with four performances through July 15 of a program that includes Lully's "Les Amants magnifiques," Bach's "Duel Apollon et Pan" and Caldara's "La Concorde de l'Amour." The Harvard-Radcliffe Collegium Musicum performs July 9 at the Sainte-Chapelle and July 15 at the Eglise Saint-Germain, the latter with the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique of the French Radio in a Bach program. Among the regular festures of the festival will be concerts of old music in the Sainte-Chapelle on Tuesdays; concerts in the Musée Grévin on Thursdays, of which the first will be the Bulgarian Symphony with the clarinetist Gervais Portal on July 15 at 11 a.m., and Saturday concerts at 8:30 p.m. at the Théâtre de Chaillot, leading off with the Boston American Music Ensemble under Stephen Robert Kleiman in a Berio-Schoenberg program.

* * *

The seventh International Arts Festival of Monte Carlo, which opens July 6 with a series of performances by the London Festival Ballet, continues July 15 with the Solisti Veneti under Claudio Scimone at the Opéra. July 18 is the first of the annual concert series in the courtyard of the Palais Princier by the Orchestre National de l'Opéra de Monte Carlo, with Yuri Ahronovitch conducting and Nikita Magaloff as piano soloist. The orchestra's program also includes Beethoven's Symphony No. 9, with Lovro von Matacic conducting, on Aug. 8, and Mstislav Rostropovich as cello soloist, with Serge Baudo conducting, on Aug. 15. Régine Crespin and Alexis Weissenberg give solo recitals and the Felix Blaska ballet company closes the program with performances on Aug. 25 and 26 at the Opéra.

* * *

The Old American Legation in the Medina of Tangier, restored last winter by the U.S. Consulate General and its staff as a Bicentennial project, is open to the public through July 24 from 9 a.m. to noon and 3 to 6 p.m., at no charge. The building, described as the oldest U.S. diplomatic property in the world, was given to the United States by the Sultan of Morocco in 1821 and served as a consular and diplomatic building until 1961. Aside from the historical and architectural interest of the Old Legation, the building will house during this period copies of documents on U.S.-Moroccan relations from the royal archives and the Angus collection of original prints of Tangier as it appeared one to three centuries ago.

* * *

With the end of the series of performances of "Swan Lake" by the Paris Opéra, the Festival du Louvre offers two programs by the Malegot Theater of Leningrad —Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet," with choreography by Oleg Vinogradov, the theater's dance director (July 12-17, 26-31), and a program comprised of "Giselle," with the Bolshoi's Ekaterina Maximov and Vladimir Vasiliev appearing as guests in the principal parts at several performances, and Petipa's one-act ballet "Halte de Cavalerie" (July 19-24, Aug. 2-4). The performances are given in the Cour Carrée of the Louvre.

* * *

For the first time in Edinburgh, the Scottish Opera and the Scottish Ballet will present a joint season, at King's Theatre, from July 27 to Aug. 14. The Opera will present Thomas Wilson's "The Confessions of a Justified Sinner," with the same cast that gave the premiere in June in York, and with Norman Del Mar again conducting, and Lehar's "The Merry Widow." The ballet program offers Peter Darrell's production of "Giselle" and his choreographies for "The Tales of Hoffmann," using Offenbach's music, and "Mary, Queen of Scots," with a score by John McCabe.

Munch Painting Found in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, July 9 (AP).—A valuable oil painting by Norwegian master Edvard Munch, stolen from the Museum of Modern Art here four months ago, was recovered here in the luggage storage department of the Stockholm central railroad station, the police reported.

The painting, worth about two million kronor ($450,000) was rolled into a dirty sack and left for several months on a storage room shelf. It was just about to be sent out of town for auctioning with other goods. Not at first realizing the importance of the painting, the storage employees had pasted it on the wall over their coffee table.

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Fast Restoration Ordered for Stone Lion in Florence

FLORENCE, July 9 (UPI).—Officials yesterday ordered the immediate restoration of a small stone lion which fell off the base of a pillar on the 14th century Loggia dei Lanzi.

The lion broke into many pieces after apparently being jarred loose when a crowd watching a costumed soccer match Wednesday in Piazza Signoria overflowed into the loggia.

The loggia, assembly hall and guardroom of the foot soldiers of Cosimo the Younger, contains several famous statues, including Benvenuto Cellini's perseus.

The stone lion fell five days after experts said that traffic vibrations were endangering another Florence landmark, Filippo Brunelleschi's dome of the Florence Cathedral.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior-level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. J. Shelby in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Controller Saudi Arabia	"Attractive compensation, benefits."	U.S. company with newly organized subsidiary based Saudi Arabia.	Saudi Arabia	Must be U.S. citizen; 5-10 yrs. fin. magt. with at least one large international project.	Box R-692, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 29-6-76
Manager Intl. Business Development	"Commensurate with credentials."	Capital goods mfr. expanding into Europe, South America, Asia.	U.S.A. (with travel)	Exp. in locating/choosing/ structuring joint ventures, licensing arrangements.	Box R-834, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 29-6-76
Vice President Marketing Japan		Japanese subsid. of growing Int'l corp. in health care field.	Japan	Resp. for total sales budget & developing new markets; bilingual Eng.-Jap. desired.	Box R-784, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 29-6-76
Permanent Secretary	"Appropriate to age and experience."	A.I.B.D. (Assoc. of Int'l Bond Dealers), official organ. or Eurobond market.	Zurich	30-40; exp. in Eurobonds; English + some German/ French.	A.I.B.D. (ref. Permanent Secretariat), c/o Allgemeine Treuhand AG, P.O. Box 1,057, CH-8022 Zurich.	I.H.T. 1-7-76
Managing Directors (Presidents)		2 new subsidiaries or French industrial/marketing firm leading in its field.	Chicago Toronto	Bilingual French-Eng.; preferably U.S./Can. citizens; 5 yrs. in sales, mktg., magt.	Box D-5,376, Int'l Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, France.	I.H.T. 1-7-76
Treasurer	$25-30,000	Large Italian producer of consumer goods, part of U.S. multinational.	Northern Italy	30-40; financial exp.; contacts with banking; Italian + English languages.	Personnel Organization, 20123 Milano, Piazza Borromeo 10.	I.H.T. 1-7-76
Corporate Finance Executive	c. £15,000 with benefits.	Major Arab bank backed by Int'l banking consortium located in Paris.	Paris	Up to 45 yrs.; 5 yrs. corporate fin. exp. in U.K.	M.S.L. (Mr. J.P.B. Hodges), 17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6DB, G.B.	Financial Times 1-7-76
Gen. Mgr. Banking - Mid. East	$25-30,000 tax free.	Recently estab. banking company at principal business center in Gulf.	Gulf	35-45; Int'l fin. exp.; excellent record in banking; languages incl. some Arabic.	Whitney Murray & Co. (N.F.R. Carruth), 57 Chiswell St., London EC1Y 4SY, G.B.	Financial Times 1-7-76
Credit Manager Luxembourg	"According to qualifications."	Den norske Creditbank, 100% owned subsid. of Norway's largest Comm. bank.	Luxembourg	Int'l exp.; academic background; English, French, German languages.	Mr. O.H. Aamodt, Den norske Creditbank (Luxemb.) S.A., P.O. Box 297, Luxembourg.	I.H.T. 3-7-76
Project Chief Algeria	"Consistent with experience, background."	Known engineering contractor in petrochemicals, part of major U.S. corp.	Algiers	Exp. in project mngt.; degree in engineering; English & French languages.	P.A. Advertising (ref. AB245/I.H.T.), 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE, G.B.	I.H.T. 3-7-76
Sales & Marketing-Europe	"Very attractive salary."	Int'l mfr. of commodity and specialty chemicals.	Brussels	Degree in chemistry; exp. in Int'l sales of chemicals; English + French lang.	P.A. Managem. Cons. (ref. A961/I.H.T.), 386 Ave. Louise, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.	I.H.T. 3-7-76
Hotel Manager	"Excellent remuneration."	Fast growing international hotel chain.	Holland	Approx. 35; English, French, Dutch languages; hotel exp.	P.A. Management Consultants, Keizersgracht. 184, Amsterdam NL.	De Telegraaf 3-7-76
Marketing Manager	"Commensurate with position."	Int'l Co., name known throughout world as leader in specialist products.	Brussels	5 yrs. exp. marketing packaged goods; late 30's; bus. sch.; Fr./Flem./Engl.	P.A. Management Consult. (ref. A/965), 386 Ave. Louise, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.	Le Soir 4-7-76
Directeur Délégué	FF. 200,000	Installation of Franco-American Co.	Afrique Equatoriale	38 yrs. min.; engin. educ.; knows Africa; prof. exp., French language.	Société Inforvente (ref. 30,501), 45 Rue Boissy d'Anglas, 75008 Paris.	L'Express 5-7-76
Bank Director Luxembourg	"Rémunération élevée."	International bank.	Luxembourg	European with exp. in commercial banking; 40-55; Engl., French, German lang.	Thomas Higham & Co. (Mr. Tyrrell), 40 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh, Scotland EH2 4RT, G.B.	I.H.T. 6-7-76
Controller		Drew Chemical Corp., leader industrial/marine water treatment chemicals.	Athens	B.S. accng/fin.; 5-10 yrs. exp. Int'l accng overseas subsid. of U.S. Co's; Greek/English.	Drew Chemical Corp. (Personnel Mgr.), 701 Jefferson Road, Parsippany, N.J. 07054, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 6-7-76

NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 8—Closing Prices

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg. prev. Quot.
35⅝	32⅞	ACF Ind	1.80	9	355	34⅝	34	34⅞	— ⅛
4	1⅞	AJ Industries		6	416	3⅛	3	3	
24⅛	18¾	AMF Inc	1.24	11	321	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	12¾	APL Corp		1	5	14⅜	13⅞	13⅜	— ⅛
60⅜	47¾	ARA Sv	1.86	15	46	52⅝	52¾	53⅜	+ ⅜
33	20½	ASA Ltd	.80		161	23½	22⅛	23¼	+ ⅜
11⅜	7⅛	ATO Inc	.24	5	46	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
47½	37¾	Abbt Lab	.88	17	225	45⅜	44¾	45⅞	— ⅛
4½	2¾	Adm Dg	.04e	6	60	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
12⅜	9⅞	Adm Ex	.91e		32	11⅜	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
5¾	¢	Adms Millis		8	7	5	5	5	
13½	7¾	Addressog		9	357	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	7¾	Advinv	.18e		305	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	22½	Aetna Lf	1.08	14	1009	28¾	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
44	36¼	Aetna Lf	pf 2		6	43	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	9¾	Ahmans	.22	6	31	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Aileen Inc		22	27	3⅜	3½	3½	
82⅞	68¾	AirPrd	.28b	18	151	77	75⅜	76⅝	+ 1⅛
13⅞	11	Airtn F		13	55	13	12⅞	12⅞	
33¼	17⅜	Alrcoinc	1	8	142	30⅝	28½	30⅛	— ⅛
25¾	17	Alcoa	1.20	11	8	19	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	13¼	AlaGas	1.28	8	7	14	14	14	
111	104½	AlaPw	pf 11		z190	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
101¾	89	AlaP	pf 9.44		z2500	95	95¼	96	— ⅝
17⅛	11½	Alaskin	.30e	6	43	14⅝	14½	14⅞	
21¾	⅛	Albanyin	.60	15	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	AlbertoC	.36	24	10	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
25⅞	17⅝	Alberisn	.72	9	82	20½	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
30⅝	19⅜	AlcanAlu	.40	98	228	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅛
18½	14⅜	AlcoSid	.72	6	14	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
28	21⅜	AlcanLb	.28	28	48	24½	24½	24⅝	
9½	5¾	Alexdrs	.36e	5	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	7½	AlleyCp	.45i	32	3	11	11	11	
43½	26¾	AlldLud	1.80	9	16	41⅞	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	33½	AlldLud	pf 3		18	45	45	45	
28	16⅝	AlldPw	1.40	7	542	18½	18	18⅛	
22	9¾	AllenGrp	.68	10	57	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
44⅞	33½	AlldCh	1.80	8	161	37⅝	37	37	— ⅜
13¾	9⅞	AlldMnt	.68	7	25	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
15⅞	10⅜	AlldProd	.60		6	13¼	13¼	13¼	
59½	44⅛	AlldStr	1.70	7	23	48⅞	48½	48⅝	— ⅜
57	53⅜	AlldStr pf	4		2280	55⅞	55	55	— ½
5⅞	2¼	Alld Supmkt			187	5⅞	5	5⅛	
24¾	17⅞	AllisChal	.68	8	485	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	AllytAut	.68	8	2	9⅛	9	9	
9½	6½	AlphaP Ind		12	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
58	38½	Alcca	1.40	32	445	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅜
41½	32¾	AmalSug	3a	3	21	39¾	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
68¼	47	Amax	1.75	14	244	58¾	58½	58¼	
146	115	Amax	pf5.25		5	141¾	141½	141¾	+ ⅜
53¾	52⅛	Amax	pfB 3		3	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	11¾	AMBAC	.60	9	58	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	16¾	Amerce	1.20	7	9	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅝	AHess	.36b	6	353	23⅛	22⅝	23	
57¾	45⅛	AHes pf	3.50		213	57⅞	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	13¼	AAirFill	.48	9	104	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ 1
14½	8⅝	Am Airlin			1112	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅞	Amcord	.36	8	26	8⅝	8½	8½	
15⅜	11¾	AmBaker	1	4	16	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
43½	38⅛	ABrnds	2.80	7	147	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
22½	21	ABrnd	pfI.70		40	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
37¼	19¼	AmBdcst	.80	32	647	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
12½	9¼	AmBldM	.60	7	88	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
26½	20¾	AmCan	2.20	8	297	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	21	ACan	pf 1.75		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg			10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
16⅝	12⅞	Am Cred			55	13½	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
28¼	23½	ACyan	1.50	8	561	25¾	25¼	25⅜	
10⅝	7¾	Am Dist			62	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
28½	17¾	ADistTel	.64	18	59	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
7½	4⅛	AmDualVI			14	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23½	20¼	AmElPw	2	8	511	22⅝	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
15	10	AFamily	.28	7	63	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
14	7⅝	AmFinSy	pf		z80	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2¼	AmFin Sys			5	3	3	3	
24½	22⅜	AGIBd	1.96e		20	24	23½	23¾	— ⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv	1.32		28	16¾	16¼	16⅝	
16⅞	12⅛	AGnIns	.68	7	98	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
26⅞	21⅜	A Glopf	1.80		2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
18⅛	13	AmHoist	.80	4	143	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
37¾	31⅛	AmHome	1	21	1859	35	34½	34⅝	
147	141½	A Homest	2		1	155¼	156¼	155¼	— ½
37¾	29½	AmHosp	.40	21	343	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2½	Am Invest			36	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10¾	5⅞	A Medicl	12	7	43	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅞	A Medicorp		5	71	7	6⅝	6⅝	
7¼	4⅜	Am Motors		4	168	4⅝	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	22¾	ANatR	2.64	7	207	37½	36¾	37½	+ ⅛
12½	⅝	AmSea	.20e	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14	8⅛	AShip	1.07i	6	10	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
27⅜	16⅛	AmStand		7	192	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
76⅝	54½	A Stdpf	4.75		3	68½	68	68½	+ ⅛
8½	6¼	AmSterl	.30	11	251	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
41½	26⅛	AmStrs	1.90	5	123	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
58⅞	53⅞	AmT&T	3.88	11	1537	57¾	56¾	56⅝	+ ⅛
61½	55	AmT&Tpf	4		73	60	59¾	59¾	
47⅝	43⅜	ATT	pfA3.64		27	46	45¾	45¾	
49⅝	45	ATT	pfB3.74		11	47⅝	46½	46⅝	
10⅞	8⅝	AWarWk	.70	6	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
16⅜	15⅜	Ameron		6	8	16	16	16	
10⅝	7⅝	AmesD	12e	4	57	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	19¼	Ametek	1.20	9	63	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
18⅞	14⅜	Amfac Inc		6	18	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	26	AMPInc	.61	44	213	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
12	8⅛	Ampco	.40a	6	9	10	10	10	
8⅞	4¼	Amsex Corp		14	120	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Amrep Corp		13	13	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
49⅝	43½	Amstar	2.70	7	47	50	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
9	7⅜	Amstr	pf .68		4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
68	57¾	Amst	pf 2.65		3	69	69	69	+ 1
45½	34	Amsted	2	7	49	44⅜	44	44	— ½
8	5⅜	Amtel	.32	6	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
29½	17⅛	Anacond	.60		318	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
31⅜	23⅞	AnchrH	1.20	8	30	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
44¼	35¼	AndCly	1.60	9	19	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
3¼	6	Angelica	.16	9	140	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
10½	7¼	Anixter	.20	6	16	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	AnsulCo	.52i		57	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
17⅞	10¼	Apache	.50	8	24	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
25⅝	23¾	Apco Oil		173	24	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Apco Corp			57	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Apolid Mag		15	19	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅜	9¼	ArcataN	.52	7	43	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
29⅜	20¼	ArchDan	2a	15	1234	31⅛	29⅜	30⅝	+ 1⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Emr		12	61	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	Aristar			22	2⅜	2⅛	2¾	+ ⅛
17¼	15	ArizPSv	1.36	7	159	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
110	103¾	AriPpf	10.70		z250	108	107½	108	+ 1
11⅝	6	ArkBest	.26r		39	11½	11¼	11¼	
27½	21⅞	ArkLGs	.70	8	29	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen	RltyD		152	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	4⅛	Armada	Cp	12	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
35½	26⅛	Armco	1.40a	9	114	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	
32⅜	27	Arm	pf 2.10		4	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	22⅞	ArmstCk	84	14	273	27⅝	27½	27¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	15	ArmRu	60e	5	15	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅜	AroCorp		7	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16	9⅝	Arvin	.26e	8	46	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	
27⅜	25⅝	Arvin In	pf 2		10	26⅞	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco	.60	53	330	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
29⅜	19⅜	AshlOil	1.70	6	83	28⅝	28½	28½	
40	30	AsdDrG	1.80	9	57	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	— ⅛
14⅜	9⅜	Ashlone	.60	6	2	14	13⅞	14	
4¼	1⅝	Atico	Mtg		40	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	17⅛	AtlCyEl	1.54	8	13	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
104⅞	81	AtlRich	3.30	14	1147	103⅝	102⅜	103	— 1⅛
176½	137	AtlRch	pf 3		2	175	175	175	— 1
48	44½	AtlRc	pf 3.75		z150	48	48	48	+ ⅛
67¼	54¼	AtlRc	pf 2.80		87	65⅝	64½	65¼	— 1⅛
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp		11	805	6¾	6	6	— ⅜
34¾	32⅝	Auto Data		29	31	33½	33	33	— ⅜
7½	4⅛	Automnd	.24	6	204	7¼	7	7	— ⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg. prev. Quot.
15	4½	Avco	Corp	2	780	14⅝	13½	13⅝	— 1
17⅜	9-16	AvcoCp	wt		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
40⅝	18⅞	AvcoCp	pf		345	41⅛	40⅛	40⅝	— ½
29⅛	23⅜	Avery	Int	.32	32	29	26½	25⅝	25⅝
13⅛	7½	Avis	Inc		7	265	10½	10⅛	10¼ — ⅛
28½	19⅛	Avnet	Inc	.60	8	134	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝ — ⅛
43¼	32¼	Avon	Pd	1.80	19	644	48	47¼	47⅝ + ⅛

B

4	2	BTMfg	.38e		3	2	2	2	
36⅛	18¼	BabckWtl	1	9	216	35⅜	35⅛	35¼	— ½
14⅜	4¾	Bache	.48a	5	189	10½	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bakerin	.24	8	84	9¾	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
54	48⅛	Bakrintl	.42	13	145	49¾	45⅞	45⅞	
12	8½	BaldDH	.60	7	59	12	12	12	+ ⅛
25⅛	18¼	BallCp	.76	7	56	23	22½	22½	+ ⅛
11⅛	11⅜	BallyMt	.82e	17	243	21¾	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
25⅛	22⅛	BaltGE	2.08	8	234	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12½	BanCa	1.15a	42	56	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
32⅜	16⅛	Bandag	.65a	14	64	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Bangr	Punt	4	778	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7	BanP	pf 1.25		1	12	12	12	
18¾	12½	BangP	pf 7		10	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
33	28⅝	BkoNY	2.20	6	21	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	BkoVa	.88	5	16	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	
56¾	55⅝	BankAm	1.56	13	580	56⅛	56⅛	56¼	+ ⅛
38	28⅞	BankTr	.3	6	122	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— 1
28⅛	25⅝	BnkT	pf 2.50		8	27¼	27¼	27¼	
28⅜	25½	BarbOil	1.60		25	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
18	11⅜	BardCR	.24	13	171	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
31⅝	22	Barnes	1.40	7	28	30⅛	30½	30½	— ⅛
16	7⅝	BasicInc	.80	7	33	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
37	26½	Basic	pf 2.56		z120	36	35½	36	+ 1
30	22⅜	BatesMf	.80	15	17	28¼	28¼	28¼	
39½	29	BauschL	.80	11	147	32⅝	31⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
46⅜	33	BaxtTrv	.21	25	250	39¼	38¾	38⅝	
28⅜	17⅜	BayStG	1.88	6	22	19⅝	19	19	— ½
28	17	Bearing	.40	18	206	24¼	23	23	— 1½
27	21½	BeatFds	.8a	13	258	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	22⅜	Beckmn	.28	17	45	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
42⅜	34	BectDick	.56	18	83	37¾	37⅜	37½	
22⅞	14	BeechA	.80	6	89	21¾	21¾	21½	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅜	Belcy	.28	5	95	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
14⅜	13⅜	BelcoP	.48a	7	85	19⅛	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
20½	15⅛	Belden	1.20	9	11	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
11¼	7	BeltlnHe	.36	8	15	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
25½	15	BellHow	.84		67	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
20	13⅜	BemisCo	1	9	6	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
45¾	40⅛	Bendix	1.72	10	138	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
92	66	Bendix	pf 3		1	85	85	85	+ 1
24⅝	17⅜	BenfCp	1.43	6	453	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
58¾	46½	Benef	pf 4.20		4	54½	54¼	54½	+ 1
52½	45	Benef	pf 4.50		z20	49	49	49	— 1
108¾	85¼	Benef	pf 5.50		7	110½	110½	110½	+ 1¾
28½	25½	Bnfl	Spf 2.50		z310	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	BentSid	Mtg		3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Benguet	B.87e	6	45	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
5¼	2¾	Berkey	Pho		35	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	13⅜	Besi	Prod	11	120	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
48	33	BethSt	2	10	554	42¾	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
81	52	BthThr	.46	19	23	67½	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅛
33½	33⅛	BibT	wi		8	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
p 28¾	21	BlackDr	.40	29	2568	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
11¼	5	BlairJhn	.48	8	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
17¼	12⅜	BlissLau	1b	7	77	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	14⅞	BlockHR	.88	11	162	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
43½	37⅜	BlueBell	1	6	92	40	39½	39½	
5½	3⅜	Bluebird	Inc	6	68	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Bobpie	Brks	55	22	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
48⅞	24¼	Boeing	1	12	717	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	23½	BokeCas	.80	12	233	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
19½	18¾	Bk Manh		8	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	26	Borden	1.20	10	285	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	29⅜	BorWar	1.35	10	361	38½	38	38⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	9¾	Boyntns		10	15	12¾	12¾	12¾	
24½	22⅜	BozoEd	2.44	10	32	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
91¼	81½	BosE	pf 8.88		z180	87½	87½	87½	—
12	10⅜	BosE	pf 1.17		34	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
14⅜	13⅜	BosE	pf 1.46		16	14⅛	13⅞	14	
4¼	3⅜	Branlit	.24	14	1341	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	BrasnCF	.56	7	56	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	27¼	Brig Str	.92	19	36	31⅜	31	31	
73⅞	66¼	BristMy	1.80	17	415	78¾	77⅜	77⅝	
49¼	42¼	BristM	pf 2		19	49¼	48¼	49¼	+ ½
12½	10⅛	BritPet	.35e	16	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36½	25¾	BrkwGl	1.20	8	57	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	14⅛	BklyUG	1.72	8	15	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
8½	5⅛	BwnShrp	.20	8	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅞	BrownC	.15e	5	4	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
26	18¾	BrwnCp	1.30	8	44	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
8¾	5⅞	BrnnFer	.20	11	138	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	
17⅜	11	Brunswk	.44	13	383	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
23¾	11	BrushW	.80	11	12	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
32⅛	18	BucyEr	.56	17	686	29½	28¾	29¼	
19¾	9⅞	BuddCo	.80	6	101	19½	18⅞	19	— ⅛
13	9	BuddCo	pf 5		z40	56½	56½	56½	— 1½
6	5	BudCa	pf 60		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅛	Budgind	241	6	110	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	20½	BuffFo	1.20a	10	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	10⅝	Bulova	.05i		92	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	16⅝	BunkHi	1.16		29	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16¼	11¼	Bunkr	pfI.50		197	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅜	Bunk	Ramo		161	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
24	23⅜	Burlind	1.20	9	277	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
47	31⅞	BurlNo	.60a	8	229	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	BurlNo	pf 55		3	7¼	7	7	
23½	14⅜	Burrghs		68	25	640	19⅞	20⅛	— 1

C

59¼	46⅜	CBS	1.46	13	283	59⅜	58¼	59⅛	+ 1⅛
40½	33	CBS	pf	1		40½	40½	40½	+ ⅜
23⅛	17⅜	CBS	wt		9	2	1⅞	1⅞	
24⅜	15-16	CIMfg	Gp		29	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4¼	2⅜	CIRH	Inv		16	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	28⅜	CITFin	2.20	7	161	33⅛	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅛
6	3⅜	CLCMInv	.24	8	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
16⅞	⅛	CMInv	Cp		1	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
19¼	5⅜	CNA	Fin	7	57	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ 1⅛
14	1	CNA	pfA1.10		70	12¼	10⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
12¾	11	CNAI	1.08a		10	12¾	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
1¾	⅜	CNA	Larw		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	+ 1-16
7	4½	CNA	pfI.36k		2	5	5	5	
42½	40½	CPCInt	2.30	10	81	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜	
26½	14⅜	CTSCp	.60	11	30	24	23⅜	24	
4½	2	CabCab	For		17	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
28	18⅜	CabotC	1.88	8	101	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ½
5¼	2¼	Cadence	Ind		67	3¾	3½	3¾	
5¼	3¼	Caesars	Wrl	16	17	3½	3¼	3¼	
6⅜	3¼	Cal	Finanl	8	27	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17½	15¼	CalPUr	1.52	9	5	16⅛	16	16	
17½	10¾	Callahn	.60r	22	90	17⅛	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅛	Camrn	Brn		4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
27½	18⅛	CmpRL	.60a	17	25	23¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
31⅜	29¼	CamSp	1.36	11	80	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
90	25½	CanSoRy	3a	6	z240	36	35½	35½	— 1
18⅜	13	CdnPac	.85e	8	268	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12½	7¾	CanalR	.64	7	39	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
55½	42⅛	CapCits	.30	15	89	53¾	53	53	— ¼
24½	17¼	CapHold	.40	11	141	20⅛	19½	19½	
7	3⅛	CapN	Mtg		4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
35⅞	30¾	Carbor	.90	10	6	33⅝	34

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 10-11, 1976

VW Said to Reject Loan-Offer Terms

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 9 (AP).—A state government official says Volkswagen has turned down an offer from two state pension funds to lend the West German automaker $135 million for its proposed assembly plant at New Stanton, Pennsylvania.

Mike McLaughlin, press secretary to Gov. Milton Shapp, said yesterday Volkswagen is looking for a "more attractive offer."

The proposed loans would have carried a 9-per-cent interest rate over 15 years. The interest rate was reported to be too high.

"We are at a stumbling block with Volkswagen over long-term financing," Mr. McLaughlin said.

Today, however, the state administration said Volkswagen has not rejected the proposed loan.

David Brown, an aide to Gov. Shapp, said at a late morning news conference, "Volkswagen hasn't rejected anything, but they haven't accepted anything either."

Gov. Shapp said he was confident state and Volkswagen officials would be able to resolve long-term financial arrangements for the unused Chrysler plant by Aug. 2.

The proposed loan was offered earlier this week and would have been used to renovate and complete construction of an unused Chrysler Corp. plant at New Stanton.

The loans were offered by the Public School Employees Retirement Fund, which would have provided $85 million, and the State Employees Retirement System, with $50 million. The proposal was much higher than initial estimates by the Shapp administration that $25 million from the pension funds would be needed.

Apparently, the administration has had difficulty in obtaining financing from the private sector.

Other Funding Sought

Despite the initial rejection, Mr. McLaughlin said the administration is exploring other financing possibilities. "We have a number of other proposals to consider," he said.

The administration has been attempting to put together a financial package to persuade Volkswagen to sign an agreement locating the assembly plant at New Stanton.

VW officials said earlier this week that New Stanton remains the first choice, but negotiations are continuing with Ohio officials over a former tank factory in the Cleveland suburb of Brook Park in case the Pennsylvania negotiations fail to produce a satisfactory agreement.

OPEC States' Surplus Seen Rising in 1976

WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuter).—Oil-exporting countries will not be able to spend enough this year to keep pace with their income from oil and other exports, the U.S. Treasury said in a report released yesterday.

The report said physical and financial constraints had combined to reduce the ability of most of the 13 members of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries to absorb the extra income they will earn this year. They will not be able to increase their spending rate fast enough, the report said.

The study estimates that the countries will post a cumulative current account surplus of $6.725 billion this year, up 11.4 per cent from last year's $41.055 billion.

Both figures were revised slightly from earlier Treasury estimates. They compare with a surplus of $72.25 billion in 1974, the first full year following the fourfold increase in oil prices and the Arab oil embargo.

OPEC revenues are expected to rise by $14 billion to $114.1 billion, while other exports are expected to climb $1.39 billion to $7.525 billion.

Imports by OPEC countries, however, are expected to increase by less than $10 billion to $87.12 billion this year. This gain of 12.5 per cent compares with a rise of nearly 50 per cent last year.

"Developments since mid-1975 show a pronounced change in the capacity of OPEC countries to absorb additional real resources from abroad," the report said.

Glass Fiber Wire Seen Big Electronic Advance

By Les Brown

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—A glass fiber as thin as a human hair, carrying pulses of light from a fixed source, was activated yesterday to carry television pictures in place of a standard 3/4 inch coaxial cable, marking the first working use in cable television of the new light-wave communications technology. This technology is also beginning to find use in the computer, aircraft and telephone industries, all of which are conducting major experiments with it.

The employment of the fiber for television—a development said not long ago to be impractical until around the end of the century—is being described by engineers as the most significant advance in electronics since the introduction of the transistor in the early 1950s.

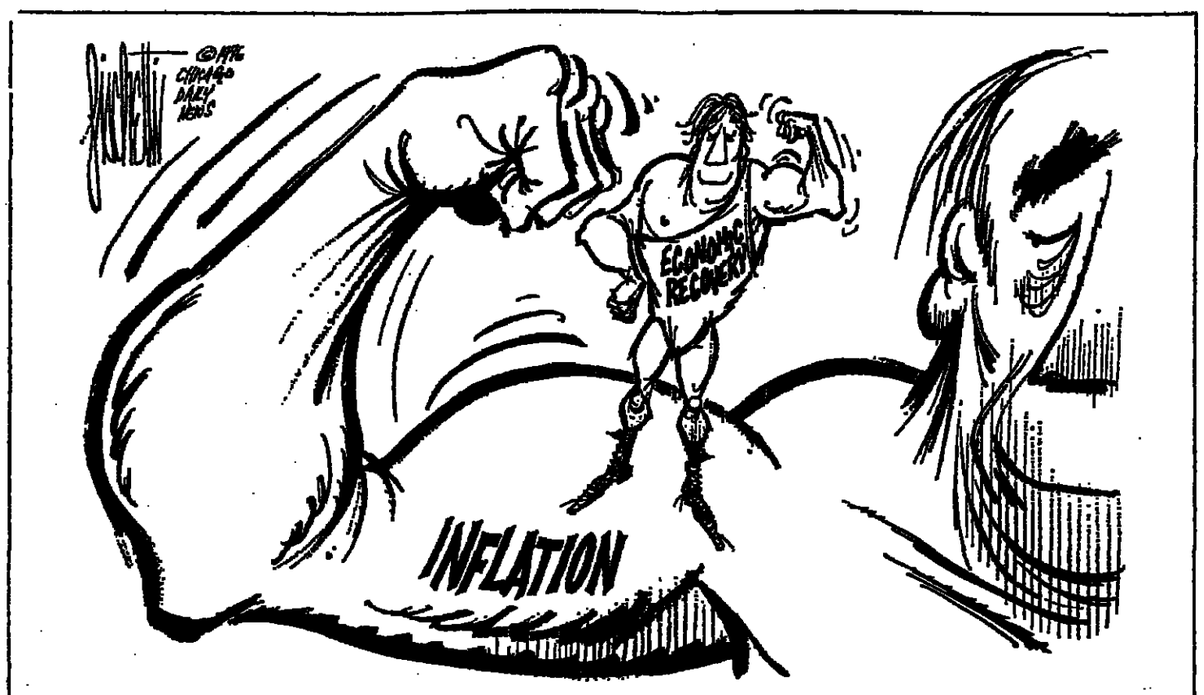
After weeks of experimentation, Teleprompter Manhattan Cable Television has put into daily use an 800-foot length of the optical fiber at its transmission facility to carry signals from receiving equipment on the rooftop to the central processing center 24 floors below.

William Brennan, president of Teleprompter Cable, predicted that from this modest debut light-wave technology would soon be extended in cable television to trunk lines under the streets and eventually to the household connections, because of its economic and technical advantages over coaxial cable.

The immediate economic advantage of the fiber for television purposes is that it carries a picture a longer distance than a coaxial cable before there is need to regenerate the signal. Conventional copper cables require repeater amplifiers at the rate of about three to a mile to prevent a loss of definition, while the glass fiber requires amplification only every 1.5 miles.

Because the fiber contains no metal it is inexpensive to manufacture, and since it is so thin it would take up minimal space in a city's underground ducts. Not the least of its virtues is that it is immune to electrical interference.

The fiber being used by Teleprompter, although only 90 microns in diameter (a micron is one-millionth of a meter), can with the use of a laser beam carry up to 167 television channels. A bundle of six fibers makes possible more than 1,000 channels.



Mr. America Contest

Implications Serious for EEC, French-German Cooperation

Europeans Divided Over New Steel Industry Structures

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 9 (NYT).—Major changes are taking place in the politics and structure of the European steel industry, with serious implications for the Common Market and the concept of French-West German cooperation in coal and steel, which brought the Europeans together in the early 1950s.

What has been happening has been a process of division between, on one side, West German, Dutch and Luxembourg steel companies, which are cooperating ever more closely and now even forming a separate club, and, on the other, the outsiders, composed mainly of the industries of France, Italy and Britain.

The split has been caused in large measure by differences in economic philosophy between those in the West German-led group who are committed more to the free play of market forces than the others, whose industries are either state-controlled or heavily dependent on state intervention.

Cross-frontier fusions of West German, Dutch and Luxembourg companies and plans to unite the steel federations of the three countries have provoked strong reactions among the outsiders, and especially the French, who see an unwelcome assertion of West German national power and even a new German-led cartel in the making.

Top-Level Talks

So great has been the disquiet here that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France took up the issue with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany during their recent meeting in Hamburg.

An agreement between the two leaders announced yesterday seeks to restore some of the shattered authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, now one of the agencies of the Common Market. It had been formed in 1952 after the then foreign minister of France, Robert Schuman, had called for a pooling in French and German coal and steel.

The steel authority of the community is now to present specific plans before the end of the year for a new steel strategy that would reinforce its powers to intervene in matters of investment, prices and production.

Behind the current European steel imbroglio is the deep recession in the industry last year and the conflict, mainly between the French and the West Germans, over how to deal with it.

The French wanted the community steel authority to set minimum price levels and even raise tariffs on some imports, which ran counter to the grain of the Germans, who thought that closer industrial cooperation was the answer.

Last February, in a move stimulated by the largest West German steel company, the Thyssen group, the steel federations of West Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands announced that they would form a common organization based in Luxembourg to represent their external interests.

Common purchases of foreign raw materials such as iron ore are among the probable functions of the new organization, which a German federation spokesman said would go into operation within the next two weeks.

The steel industries of the three countries produce about 70 million tons of steel a year, nearly triple the output of France and more than half that of the European Economic Community's 130 million tons last year.

While it has become high politics, the European steel industry is seeing better days on the operational side thanks to the economic recovery on the Continent.

But, according to the International Iron and Steel Institute, the European steel industry is still not as busy as the American. Institute figures show that the American industry is operating at 90 per cent of capacity, while the European industry is about 10 percentage points lower.

Priority to Workers Hits Mercedes Sales

STUTTGART, July 9 (NYT).—Customers for a new Mercedes-Benz car may have to wait well over a year for delivery because Mercedes workers are given first choice at purchasing.

While other car manufacturers have suffered a slump as a result of the oil crisis and are only now recovering lost ground, Mercedes has recorded an uninterrupted slow but steady growth. Overall business last year rose to $8.4 million, a 23-per-cent increase.

However, unit sales at Mercedes went up by only 3 per cent, totaling 350,098 cars, and for this year the manufacturers, Daimler-Benz of Stuttgart, have set a production target of only 360,000 passenger cars. Truck business climbed by a record 11 per cent in 1975.

The company acknowledges that it has been unable to meet growing demands in an increasingly strong car market, both domestically and outside West Germany.

Largely because additional capacity is lacking at the company's two main plants, at Untertürkheim and Sindelfingen, outside this Swabian capital, large production increases are precluded.

"It is an open secret that we cannot expand production under present conditions," Bernd Harling, a company spokesman, told a visitor.

He said customers now had to wait 14 to 16 months before the cars they had ordered actually rolled off the production line. At Stuttgart, everyone agrees that this would have to change, but no one seems to know how.

What annoys some and pleases others is that the only people who get their cars delivered promptly without any undue delays are the Mercedes auto workers.

Each of the 130,000 employees is entitled to buy a new car once a year, at a discount rate of 21.5 per cent. Last year, 40,200 new passenger cars went to Mercedes workers.

At Sindelfingen, an idyllic town set in vineyards and rolling fields, visitors found that the sleek luxury sedans outnumbered by far the more modest Volkswagens or other compact cars customarily seen in German working-class towns.

Of the 33,000 workers at the Sindelfingen assembly plant, 10,000 own Mercedes cars.

Jurgen Creutzig, a spokesman for the Bonn Car Dealers' Association, called the situation "irregular" and said he was looking into the legal aspects.

"It is unbelievable," he said, "that we car dealers cannot get the cars we need for our clients, while the workers receive their autos on time and in addition benefit from super discount rates." He said most auto workers sold their cars after one year's use at sizable profits.

Coke to Get Lighter Shade In Denmark

COPENHAGEN, July 9 (Reuters).—It will still taste like "the real thing" but soon it may not look like it, because in Denmark, Coca-Cola seems destined to turn gray.

Local manufacturers have withdrawn their opposition to new government regulations which require them to reduce the amount of dark brown coloring in the drink because of a possible health hazard.

The regulations, based on World Health Organization recommendations, were introduced after scientists said the level of ammoniated caramel coloring in "coke" and other cola drinks might cause cancer.

Representatives of the U.S.-owned multinational Coca-Cola company have said that research has shown the coloring to be harmless.

The company had been expected to oppose color changes because Coca-Cola's dark color is regarded as part of its international image, promoted by the advertising slogan "It's the Real Thing."

U.K. Outlay Pace Topping Receipts

LONDON, July 9 (AP-DJ).—British public spending was rising faster than receipts in the June quarter compared with the year-earlier period, but the government's global borrowing requirement for the quarter was down slightly.

Statistics released by the Treasury showed that expenditure in the consolidated fund account, which accounts for current transactions of the public sector, rose 20 per cent to £9.472 billion in the second quarter from the year-earlier period. Revenues rose by 18 per cent to £7.496 billion.

However, when operations of the national loan fund and other capital accounts were included, the global central government borrowing requirement for the June quarter reached £2.125 billion, slightly lower than the £2.345 billion borrowing requirement in the year-earlier period.

Cunard in Offer For U.K. Part of Ailing Ship Firm

LONDON, July 9 (AP-DJ).—Cunard Steamship Co. today made a bid for 16 refrigerated cargo ships of Maritime Fruit Carriers Inc., the financially troubled American-Israeli shipping company.

Cunard, a subsidiary of Trafalgar House Investments Ltd., valued its offer at about $55 million.

A Cunard spokesman said his company has not yet received a response to the bid from Maritime Fruit.

The 16 vessels represent the British-registered part of Maritime Fruit's fleet.

Of the total offer value, the Cunard spokesman said, about £35 million would represent Cunard's assumption of Maritime Fruit's long-term debt on the British-flag vessels.

Slow Gain May Calm Fears

U.S. Wholesale Prices Rise by 0.4% in June

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—Sharply higher prices for steel and gasoline pushed U.S. wholesale prices up 0.4 per cent in June the government said today.

The increase compared with a rise of 0.3 per cent in May and was in line with relatively modest inflation rates so far this year at both the wholesale and retail level.

Farm and food-price increases slowed last month, but an acceleration in industrial prices, led by steel and gasoline, was largely responsible for the overall wholesale price increase, the Labor Department said.

Fears of a new outburst of inflation were expressed by many economists after a 0.8-per-cent jump in wholesale prices in April, the biggest rise in six months. But the slowdown in May and June is expected to help dampen those fears.

The Ford administration forecast an inflation rate of about 6 per cent this year, high by historical standards but down from the 7-per-cent rate in 1975 and far below the near record 12.2-per-cent increase in 1974.

In June, the wholesale price index stood at 183.1, meaning it cost $183.10 to buy the same goods that sold for $100 in the 1967 base period.

Industrial Prices

Industrial prices rose 0.5 per cent last month with metal and fuel products accounting for more than half the increase, the government said.

Gasoline prices were up 3.7 per cent while metal products rose 1.1 per cent, largely as the result of previously announced increases in certain steel-mill products.

Farm prices, which rose sharply in April and May, slowed to an increase of 0.3 per cent in June. Prices declined for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, livestock, plant and animal fibers and milk.

Wholesale prices are the prices which businesses charge other businesses. Changes in wholesale prices are often a forerunner of eventual changes in the prices that consumers pay.

Food Costs Cited

Wholesale prices rose 6.6 per cent during the three months ending in June, compared with a 1.8-per-cent decline during the first quarter of the year. The Labor Department said the turnaround was due primarily to rising farm and food prices.

Over the past year, wholesale prices have risen 5.4 per cent. Industrial prices were up 6.2 per cent, while farm prices rose 5.5 per cent, and processed foods and feeds increased 1.2 per cent.

Even though wholesale price increases are adjusted to account for regular seasonal variations, food prices tend to fluctuate more readily than industrial prices. As a result, economists look more carefully at industrial prices because they have a longer-lasting impact on the overall price level.

Unadjusted, the increase in June wholesale prices was 0.7 per cent.

Retail Stores In U.S. Show Sales Gains

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—June sales among New York City's biggest stores rose 6.4 per cent over 1975, the largest monthly gain since last December and a sharp improvement over May, when the results were the poorest in more than a decade.

Five out of six of the city's largest-volume department stores had gains in the five weeks ended last Saturday, a survey found, while all six retailers and their branches in the metropolitan area topped last year's sales with an average 8-per-cent advance.

In May, seven of the city's biggest retailers had a decline of 7.6 per cent, while metropolitan area sales were down by 5.6 per cent.

June's gains benefited from an extra shopping day in the five-week period, heavy clearances of summer merchandise and seasonably hot weather, merchants said yesterday.

Across the country, consumer buying in June was moderately better than the year before and generally improved over the May level, according to sales reports issued yesterday by more than a dozen national and regional department store and discount-store chains.

The largest national retailer, Sears, Roebuck, registered a 7.3-per-cent gain in its June sales, which totaled $1.45 billion. In May, Sears had a gain of 4.1 per cent, compared with rises of 12.1 per cent in March and 11.8 per cent in April. In the 22 weeks ended last Saturday, Sears's sales rose 9 per cent to $6.15 billion.

The S.S. Kresge company continued its recent trend of exceeding the sales of J.C. Penney Co., which had long been the second largest in volume after Sears. Kresge's June sales advanced 21.7 per cent to $791 million, while 22-week sales moved up 21.6 per cent to $3.1 billion.

Prices Soar on N.Y. Market On News of Wholesale Index

NEW YORK, July 9 (IHT).—The stock market today scored its best gain in more than three weeks following a smaller than expected rise in the U.S. wholesale price index for June.

Analysts also described yesterday's weekly banking figures as neutral to slightly positive in that they indicated the nation's monetary policy was likely to follow a steady course for the time being.

Stocks were on the uptrack from the opening bell, when the Labor Department reported that wholesale prices rose 0.4 per cent last month, but considerably below some private forecasts.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 11.13 points to 1,003.11. More than twice as many issues showed gains as declines, about 975 to 425.

Volume totaled 23.5 million shares compared with 21.71 million yesterday.

Analysts noted that in its gain, the stock market overcame profit-taking around the 1,000 level on the industrial index that turned it back in mid-session, and that blue chip issues revived from a period of softness.

Heavily traded Cooper Laboratories rose 3/8 to 9 5/8, although it had been up more than a point at one time. The company said it could not explain the reason for the stock's activity.

General Electric rose 1/2 to 58 1/8. Late yesterday it reported sharply higher earnings for the second quarter, but said second half growth would not be as large as in the first half.

Phillips Petroleum advanced 7/8 to 62 3/4. It said preliminary tests of a well in the British sector of the North Sea were encouraging.

Among the issues scoring gains of a point or better were Procter & Gamble 1 1/8 higher at 88 1/2, IBM 2 to 278, General Signal 1 3/4 to 50, Aluminum Co. of America 1 7/8 to 56 1/2, Du Pont 2 1/4 to 134 3/4, Pepsico 2 to 77 1/4, and Coca-Cola 2 1/4 to 86 1/4.

Also on the upbeat were Sears, Roebuck up 1 1/8 to 66 1/4, Digital Equipment 2 3/8 to 179 7/8, Eli Lilly 1 5/8 to 52 3/8, and Dow Chemical 1 1/2 to 47 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.68 to 106.57.

Two Oil Companies Merge in France

PARIS, July 9 (Reuters).—Two large French oil companies, the government-owned ELF-ERAP and the private Aquitaine firm, merged today to become France's third-largest industrial concern.

The new group, called ELF-Aquitaine, rises to the front rank of French industry with a joint turnover of some 30 billion francs.

Only the Cie. Française des Pétroles and the government-owned car firm Renault are larger.

Aquitaine shareholders approved the merger today following a government decision to authorize the deal yesterday in the face of strong opposition from left-wing forces which called it a move to denationalize ELF-ERAP. The government holds a 71-per-cent share in the new combine.

Company Report

General Electric

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	3,640.0	3,370.0
Profits	180.8	129.6
Per Share	0.98	0.71
Six Months		
Revenue	6,190.0	6,350.0
Profits	316.2	204.0
Per Share	1.71	1.12

Labor-Management Relations Grow Smoother in Britain

By A.H. Raskin

LONDON, July 9 (NYT).—Labor-management relations, long regarded as the Achilles heel of Britain's battered economy, are proving a key source of strength in the budding British recovery.

Tenuous though the transformation of attitudes may be, there has already been enough movement to warrant modest optimism for long-term cooperation among unions, industry and the government in restoring Britain to economic health.

True, many in both camps fear that the constructive approaches sparked by concern over the depth of Britain's plunge into economic dependency might be reversed as soon as the upturn becomes more firmly established. But the immediate probability seems to be that softening of calamitous past antagonisms will slowly evolve out of recognition of the new imperatives created for workers and employers alike by the pound's plunge, the interconnection of global markets and the spread of multinational corporations, with their ability at will to transfer opportunities for jobs and industrial development across national boundaries.

This mutual awareness of the altered framework for economic survival is likely to find expression in innovative forms of the social contract extending beyond the one that now links the Trades Union Congress and the ruling Labor party on wage-price restraints and most other aspects of basic economic policy.

The Confederation of British Industry, once hostile to every form of peacetime governmental tampering with the free market, is now actively developing its own social plan for Britain. It is determined to have positive ideas to throw into the economic mix, and it even hopes to convert the present bilateral process of decision making on incomes policy into a tripartite system in which the employers sit in as full partners.

What makes this insistence particularly remarkable is that Phase 2 of the British anti-inflation program, with its 4.5-per-cent limit on permissible pay increases and its slight easing of price curbs, will not even begin operating until Aug. 1. Yet it is no secret that the program's principal architect, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, has already initiated talks on design for Phase 3 for 12 months hence. The employers, not to be left behind, have a policy group meeting every week to advance proposals of their own in timely fashion.

Tightrope Walking

The new Healey plan will seek to walk the always perilous tightrope between increased flexibility to avert distortions and bottlenecks and the retention of sufficient rigidity to keep powerful unions and companies from wrecking the program by extorting undue gains through misuse of their industrial muscle.

One approach that will undoubtedly receive major attention will be incentives to stimulate employee productivity and to foster management investment in more efficient facilities. Change of this kind, intended to combine wage-price stability with adequate profitability for economic growth, could make a tripartite incomes policy a fixture in this homeland of Adam Smith and John Maynard Keynes. Indeed, a social contract on the West German or Scandinavian model is very much a possibility, although undoubtedly ingenuity would be applied to incorporate distinctive "Made in Britain" features.

Fewer Strikes

The chief obstacle on the employers' side is the persistence in large sections of British management of "Colonel Blimp" elements, still resistant to any change in tradition-encrusted practices. Similarly, on the union side, a tremendous gulf remains between the sense of social responsibility reflected in last month's overwhelming vote of the Trades Union Congress to endorse a cut of roughly half in the ceiling on pay increases and the attitude of many shop stewards. These stewards continue to impede the recovery by calling costly strikes over microscopic grievances.

Nevertheless, time lost through all strikes in the first five months of this year came to less than half of last year's relatively low total, even though the pinch of Phase 1 of wage restraints left the average workers' real earnings a shade behind the rising cost of living.

Parallel with this sharp drop in the strike toll has been an even more arresting indication of rank and file irritation with chaos-as-usual approaches by union officialdom. In five big unions, including two normally militant civil service groups, the membership overturned executive board recommendations for rejection of the new pay ceiling.

These results are in line with a long list of defeats for leftwingers in recent national and regional union elections. Unlike Italy and France, Britain has no mass Communist party, but Communists, Trotskyites and other members of militant minority parties have had a disproportionate hold in many of the country's dominant unions.

The strong support given to wage controls and the rest of the social contract by Jack Jones, president of the huge Transport and General Workers Union, and by Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, has contributed greatly to the recent decline in the leftwingers' obstructive influence.



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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, July 9.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.10	* 73
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*1.51	* 69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	38½	25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	212.00	208.00
Iron 2, Foty, Phila, ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	84-85	67-68
Lead spot lb	23	19
Copper elec. lb	74½	60½-65
Tin (Straits) lb	4.3181	3.30½
Zinc E St L basis lb	37	38½-39
Silver N Y oz	5.045	4.655
Gold N Y oz	122.50	165.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	895.20	771.90

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 8, 1976

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jul	76.30	76.90	75.80	77.60S	76.20
Sep	77.40	78.20	76.80	77.60S	77.30
Dec	79.20	79.90	78.80	79.40S	79.10
Jan	79.85	805.0	790.0	79.80S	79.60
Mar	80.90	81.50	80.00	80.80S	80.60
May	81.70	82.20	80.90	81.50S	814.0
Jul	82.60	82.80	81.60	82.20S	82.10

Sales estimated: 7,794.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jul	5060.0	509.00	500.00	509.60	501.40
Aug	508.00	510.30	503.00	511.90	503.70
Sep	511.00	514.50	505.00	514.40	506.40
Dec	517.50	520.00	511.00	519.50	512.20
Jan	520.00	522.50	513.00	521.50	514.50
Mar	525.00	527.50	517.50	525.90	519.50
May	529.00	529.00	521.00	530.40	524.20
Jul	534.30	534.30	527.50	535.00	529.00
Sep	539.00	539.00	533.80	539.60	534.00

Sales estimated: 14,800.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jul	54.10	54.50	54.10	54.25	853.85
Sep	53.90	54.90	53.90	54.40	53.95
Nov	54.45	54.50	54.45	P55.15	54.55
Jan	56.05	56.70	56.05	56.40	55.80
Mar	57.50	58.00	57.55	B57.35	56.90
May	58.95	58.95	58.80	B58.45	57.90

Sales: 350.

July 9, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 Tons

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	14.05	14.35	14.00	14.07	14.25
Oct	14.52	14.70	14.40	1.50	14.55
Jan	14.70	14.70	14.70	N14.63	N14.90
Mar	14.95	15.05	14.70	14.80	14.91
May	15.00	15.00	14.69	14.78	14.85
Jul	14.90	14.91	14.55	N14.66	N14.78
Sep	14.76	14.79	14.35	N14.46	N14.62
Oct	14.70	14.70	14.30	14.42	14.45

Sales: 5,075.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Oct	184.5	184.5	182.5	B179.0	181.0
Dec	183.5	183.5	183.5	B180.0	182.0
Mar	184.5	184.5	184.5	B180.0	182.0

Sales: 10

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Jul	98.00	98.00	96.65	96.65S	99.55
Sep	96.50	96.75	94.90	95.00S	97.75
Dec	90.35	90.65	89.35	89.65S	91.30
Mar	85.90	86.00	85.00	85.00S	86.95
May	82.70	83.00	82.00	82.00S	83.80
Jul	79.65	80.10	79.15	79.15S	80.80
Sep	77.35	77.35	76.65	76.65S	78.30
Dec	73.50	73.50	72.70	72.70S	74.40

Sales: 1,266.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.38	5.65	5.38	5.59	5.39
Mar	6.50	6.59	6.50	A6.79	6.50
Apr	7.35	7.72	7.32	7.68	7.32

Sales: 1,287.

COTTON

Oct	91.95	91.95	91.65	91.95	89.95
Dec	87.65	87.65	86.80	87.65	85.45
Mar	85.75	85.95	85.00	B85.95	83.95
May	82.60	83.25	82.20	83.25	81.25
Jul	78.75	79.25	78.30	79.25	77.25
Oct	70.90	71.00	70.20	B71.20	69.20
Dec	66.00	66.20	65.15	66.10	64.70

Sales: 4,450.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jul	123.00	123.00	122.70	122.90S	123.10
Aug	123.20	123.20	122.80	122.80S	123.70
Sep	123.40	124.40	123.30	123.30S	124.30
Oct	124.60	124.60	124.00	124.00S	124.80
Dec	125.70	125.80	125.40	125.50S	126.25
Feb	127.40	127.50	127.00	127.00S	127.65
Apr	128.50	128.80	128.50	128.40S	129.00
Jun	130.30	130.30	130.00	129.90S	130.50
Aug	131.90	131.90	131.90	131.40S	132.00
Oct	133.50	133.50	133.50	132.90S	133.50

Sales: 449.

CHICAGO FUTURES

July 8, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jly.	3.71½	3.76½	3.68½	3.74	3.68½
Sep	3.85	3.87	3.77	3.84	3.79¾
Dec	3.99	4.03½	3.91	3.98	3.95¼
Mar	4.14	4.14	4.04	4.10	4.07¼
May	4.24	4.24	4.08	4.14	4.15
Jul	4.22½	4.22½	4.10	4.17	4.17

CORN (5,000 bu)

Jul	3.00	30.5	2.98	3.03	2.99
Sep	2.97	2.99½	2.94	29.8	2.94¾
Dec	2.89	2.90½	2.83	2.87	2.89¼
Mar	2.99½	2.99½	2.92	2.98	2.95½
May	3.03½	3.03½	2.97¼	3.02	2.99¼
Jul	3.05	3.07	3.01½	3.07	3.02½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Jul	7.25	7.33½	7.04	7.32	7.07
Aug	7.20	7.35	7.05	7.35	7.14
Sep	7.38	7.41	7.11	7.39	7.17
Nov	7.33½	7.52	7.18	7.51	7.27
Jan	7.47	7.56	7.25½	7.54	7.32
Mar	7.50	7.61	7.30	7.61	7.35
May	7.48	7.60	7.30	7.59	7.37
Jul	7.48	7.59½	7.31	7.59½	7.37

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Jul	2125	22.25	21.05	22.25	21.00
Aug	21.45	22.17	21.17	22.17	21.20
Sep	21.60	22.29	21.30	22.29	1.30
Oct	21.45	22.42	21.40	22.42	21.45
Dec	21.95	22.80	21.65	22.80	21.80
Jan	22.10	22.85	21.75	22.85	21.85
Mar	22.30	23.05	21.90	23.05	22.05
May	22.50	23.13	22.00	22.95	22.15
Jul	22.40	23.05	22.15	23.05	22.25

SOLBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jul	216.00	217.50	208.00	214.50	212.50
Aug	220.00	220.00	210.00	215.50	217.50
Sep	220.00	220.00	210.00	217.00	219.70
Oct	221.00	221.00	210.10	217.00	219.00
Dec	223.00	223.00	212.00	217.50	221.70
Jan	222.00	222.00	212.00	219.00	222.00
Mar	223.50	223.50	213.50	219.00	223.50
May	224.50	224.50	214.00	220.00	224.00
Jul	225.00	226.00	217.00	223.00	227.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jul	515.00	518.00	515.00	518.00	509.00
Aug	514.50	519.50	508.50	518.50	509.80
Sep	516.00	518.00	511.50	518.00	509.50
Oct	515.00	518.00	508.00	517.50	510.00
Dec	518.50	521.00	511.10	521.00	513.00
Feb	520.00	524.00	515.00	523.00	516.00
Apr	525.00	529.00	519.00	527.00	520.00
Jun	529.50	531.50	522.50	531.00	523.70
Aug	535.00	535.50	529.00	535.50	528.80
Oct	539.00	540.00	534.50	540.00	534.00
Dec	539.80	545.00	539.80	545.00	539.30

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Aug	40.95	41.90	40.95	41.90	B41.30
Oct	43.70	44.22	43.55	44.12	B43.92
Dec	45.60	45.80	45.15	45.65	B45.55
Feb	45.95	46.00	45.50	45.70	B45.95
Apr	46.05	46.05	45.40	45.55	46.15
Jun	47.12	47.12	46.25	46.25	47.15
Aug	46.70	46.70	46.25	46.25	47.00

Sales: Aug 5490; Oct 2870; Dec 2205; Feb 306; April 74; June 26; Aug 7.

Open interest: Aug 14839; Oct 9962; Dec 4496; Feb 2619; April 554; June 206; Aug 26.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jul	50.25	50.60	49.80	50.60	50.10
Aug	46.35	46.60	45.80	46.55	46.65
Oct	43.20	43.45	42.75	43.35	43.20
Dec	43.30	43.62	42.90	43.27	43.30
Feb	43.50	43.50	43.00	43.20	43.50
Apr	42.25	42.25	41.75	B41.95	42.17
Jun	42.95	42.95	42.75	B42.87	B42.92
Jul	42.90	42.90	42.77	B42.77	B42.75

Sales: July 647; Aug 2075; Oct 788; Dec 232; Feb 60; April 18; June 4; July 3.

Open interest: July 2244; Aug 4117; Oct 2284; Dec 1490; Feb 668; April 401; June 124; July 91.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jul	54.00	54.10	53.50	A53.55	53.90
Aug	55.00	55.00	54.50	A54.55	A54.90
Sep	59.00	59.50	58.15	58.35	58.10
Oct	56.75	56.75	56.75	56.75	B57.00
Nov	60.50	60.50	59.90	60.40	60.50
Dec	62.35	62.90	61.70	61.70	61.60

Sales: Jul 29; Aug 4; Sep 337; Oct 1; Nov 25; Dec 90.

Open interest: Jul 715; Aug 47; Sep 1215; Oct 8; Nov 334; Dec 874.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	72.30	72.95	71.85	72.50	72.95
Aug	69.90	70.50	69.35	70.00	70.70
Feb	65.00	65.90	64.70	65.50	65.50
Mar	64.90	65.70	64.60	65.70	65.30
May	65.70	66.00	65.00	66.00	A65.60
Jul	65.90	65.90	65.30	B65.40	B65.80

Sales: July 712; Aug. 4,232; Feb. 752; March 36.

Open interest: July 1,586; Aug. 5,181; Feb. 2,170; March 799; May 267; July 6.

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

July 9, 1976

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Sep	123.90	123.90	123.20	123.20	124.40
Dec	125.70	125.70	125.30	125.30	126.30
Mar	128.00	128.10	127.10	127.10	128.40
Jun	130.00	130.00	129.70	129.70	130.70
Sep	132.20	132.20	131.60	131.60	132.60
Dec	—	—	—	135.40	135.40

Sales: Sept. 364; Dec. 155; March 68; June 72; Sept. 10; Dec. 0.

Market Summaries

NYSE Most Active

July 9, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Conti Telephone	330,500	13½	Unch
Pfizer	220,200	29¼	+¼
Texaco	285,000	27⅝	—⅛
Usiflo Corp	249,200	13½	+⅛
Simplicity Pattern	227,300	14½	+⅜
Std Oil Calif	206,000	38¼	—⅜
Evans Products	182,900	10¾	+¼
Tandy Corp	177,600	30¾	+⅞
Aetna Life	167,500	29⅝	+1¼
Tenneco	162,000	33⅜	+1¼
Mesabi Trust	160,000	7¼	—½
Exxon	157,600	104¾	+1
Ual Inc	157,200	28⅝	+¼
Minn Mng/Mfg	134,500	60½	+1½
Dow Chemical	133,700	47¼	+1½

Volume (in millions)	Today	Prev. day
Advances	23.50	21.71
Declines	982	801
Unchanged	426	575
Total issues	452	475
New 1976 Highs	1 860	1 855
New 1976 lows	118	93
	10	9

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	992.22	1007.53	989.60	1003.11	+11.13
20 Trn	225.56	229.30	224.97	228.35	+ 2.78
15 Utl	88.96	89.92	88.64	89.57	+ 0.35
65 Stk	309.96	314.60	309.11	313.30	+ 3.28

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Inds	117.72	116.26	116.85	+0.19
60 Utils	47.64	46.96	47.20	—0.14
Finance	11.76	11.62	11.70	+0.02
Transp	14.99	14.76	14.88	+0.07
500 Stocks	104.75	103.44	103.98	+0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.68	55.56	55.56	+0.08
Industrials	62.19	62.03	62.03	+0.08
Transportation	41.94	41.77	41.94	+0.31
Utilities	36.35	36.31	36.32	+0.06
Finance	53.79	53.72	53.72	+0.06

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short
July 8	145,242	322,989	540
July 7	139,171	301,332	1,010
July 6	145,921	307,955	502
July 2	131,970	271,867	808
July 1	146,340	315,481	926

* These totals are included in the ales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex	129,100	35⅜	+ ⅜
Data Products	96,200	13¾	+1¼
Kaiser Industries	86,700	14⅜	+ ⅛
Shenandoah Oil	55,600	22¼	—1⅛
Consyne Corp	36,200	Nine	+ ¼
Sambos Restaurant	35,200	16¼	+ ¾
Investors XIV Serv	33,400	3⅜	+ ⅛
Lloyds Electronics	30,500	7	+ ⅛
Champion Home Bldr	29,700	4¾	+ ⅛
Tenneco Wts	28,900	7½	+ ⅛
Approx stock sales			2,630,365
stock sales year ago			3,498,055

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
106.57	105.87	106.57	+0.68

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.20
Albert Heijn	104
Algembank	302.50
Amrobank	70.80
Ahlem	69.80
Fokker	33.80
Heineker	149.40
H.V.A	49.50
Holl-Am-H	98
Hoogovens	52.20
K.L.M	117.50
Ntt Nieder	88.70
Pakhoed	114
Philips new	30.30
Robeco	198.50
Rolinco	151.50
Royal Dutch	129.60
Unilever	123.50
Van Ommer	226
VerMach	153.80

Brussels

Arbed	4,085
Brux-Lamb	1,970
Cock Ougrée	852
Electrobel	5,850
GB-Inno-BM	1,730
Hoboken	3,935
Pétrofina	5,250
Ph Gevaert	1,184
Soc. Générale	2,445
Solvay	2,545
Un. Minière	1,260

Frankfurt

AEG	86
BASF	159.20
Bayer	130.50
Commerzbk	182.50
Cont. Gumm	90
Daimler	343
Deamag	164
Deut Bank	282
DresdeBk	206
Hoechst	148
Gels Aktier	78.50
Hoesch	57
Karlstd	366
Kaufhof	222
KHD	157
Lufthansa	96.50
Mannnesmann	356
Metallgesell	243
Neckarmann	180
RWE new	156
Schering	333
Siemens	286
Thyssen	121.40
Veba	122.50
Volkswagen	132

*Ex-Div.

London

Anglo-Am	2.75
Anglo-Am cp	£23.50
Barclay Bk	2.76
Beecham Gr	3.85
BICC	1.12
Boots	1.25
Bowater	1.98
Brit-Am Tob	3.71
Brit Oxyg	0.63
Brit Pet	5.93
Burmah	0.42
CadburySc	0.47
Chartered	1.57
Courtaulds	1.30
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.36
Decca Rec	2.28
Distillers	1.41
Dunlop	0.80
E Mustline	2.29
GEC	1.58
FreeStGeo	£11.75
GKN	3.10
Glaxo Gr	3.98
Go:a Fields	1.66
Gt Un St	1.83
Guinness	1.20
Hawker-Sidd	4.46
Hudson Bay	£15⅝
Imp Chem	3.68
Imps	0.77½
Mark & Spar	1.01
MetalBox	2.77
Nichols	0.27
Plessey	0.77
Rand Mines	1.83
Rank Org	1.68
Royal Dutch	£39.00
R.T.Z	2.16
Shell	4.29
Thorn (A)	2.29
Tube Invest	3.36
Union Carb	3.00
Vickers	1.76
War Ln'a	£26.00
West Deep	£7.91
West Driet	£17.75
West Hold	£16.25
West Min	1.95
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.32

Milan

Bastogi	1,050
Erba	2,150
Erc Marelli	466.50
Fiat	1,696.50
Finsider	269.75
Generali	45,300
IFI	2,255
Italgas	693
Italsider	415
LaRinas	66
Montedis	482
Olivetti	1,232
Pirelli	1,080
Snia Visce	1,484
Terni	286

Paris

Air Liquide	349
Aimentaire	81
BSN	670
Carrefour	1,722
Cim Lafarge	208.30
Citroën	50
Cie Bancaire	272.10
CFP	115
CGE	294
CCF	103
Fcrodo	413
Imétal	108.50
L'Oréal	957
Mach Bull	35.50
Michelin	1,286
Midi-Hein	510
Moulinex	270.10
Paribas	155.20
PUK	96
Penarroye	51
Perrier	116.50
Peugeot	260.20
Rh Poulenc	90.30
Sacilor	53
St Gobain	116.50
Suez	213.90
Télémécar	743
Thomson	189.90
Usinor	66

*Ex-Div.

Zurich

Aussuisse	1,360
Buerhle	1,420
B Boveri	1,695
Ciba Geigy	1,535
Cr Suisse	2,730
Fischer	690
Hof Roch'n	9,400
Nestlé	3,435
Sandoz	5,250
Sté B Suisse	441
Sulzer	2,970
U.B. Suisse	3,190

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-93

Advan Inv	Evans Pr		Nwstn W
Aetnalfec	Excalc		Nwstng Pr
Allis Chalm	Finsams B		Okla Nsas
Amchess Ph	Garno 1.60p		Panhan
Am Airlin	Gamb 1.75p		Pennzoil C
Ambrnd Pf	Gen Bank		Penarc 2.0p
Amstar Cp	Gn Dynam		Pneumo Cp
Amstar Pfa	Gt Nor Iron		Propel Gam
Andar Clayt	Heller Incr		Purex Cor
Archdan M	Holly Sug		Raytheon
Arkans Best	Hoover W		Reilan Grp
Avcorp Pf	IBM		Relgrup Pfb
Bally Mfg	Int Minrals		Revere Cop
Benef 5.50pf	Ile Corp		Revlon
Benef 5.50pf	Joy Mfg		Rexham Cp
Bigthr Wl	Kerr Glass		Sos Con
Bk Manh	Kidde Co		Schaefer Cp
Borden	Mca Inc		Seatrain Lin
Bugcap Pf	Mallory		Sierra Pacp
Budget Ind	Mcgraw Ed		Sounat Res
Bunk Ramo	Mesa Pet		Sprague El
Burl North	Mesco Srp		Stdall Cal
CSS	Mohwk Da		Sundstrd Pt
Caln Pacif	Molycorp		Teledyne
Chromally	Monog Inc		Teledyn Gpf
Cities Svc	Ncr Corp		Tenneco
Contill Cp	N Ind		Tenneco Pr
Cooper Lab	Nat Aviat		Textn 1.40Pf
Del Monte	Nat Can		Transco Cos
Dennis Mfg	Nercan Pfa		Transcn Lin
Eastmain	Nwst Inc		Whitcn Pfc

NEW LOWS-8

Caterpl Wl	Neptune Int	Spearhfd
Gmor Nek	Pfizl 9.52Pf	Vasp 4.04Pf
Inland Cont	Pose Talb	

Zambia Devalues

LUSAKA, Zambia, July 9 (AP).—The Zambian kwacha was devalued 20 per cent today, making 1 kwacha now worth $1.26.

27. Keep in touch between visits.

(An international call means business.)

(Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

London Commodities

July 9, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	196	192	193.50-194.50	193.50-193.75
Oct	205	199.25	201.50-201.70	201.25-201.75
Dec	210	206	207.50-207.70	207.05-207.25
Mar	211.50	205.50	207.50-207.75	207 -207.50
May	213	205.25	207 -207.10	207 -207.50
Aug	206	205	204.75-205.50	206 -206.50
Oct	206	204	204.25-204.50	203.50-204.40

Lots: 4,133.

COCOA

Jul	1252	1245	1244	-1245	1254 -1254½
Sep	1242	1230	1231	-1232	1244½-1246
Dec	1176	1168	1170½	-1172	1177 -1178
Mar	1129	1123	1126	-1126½	1130 -1131
May	1098	1093	1097	-1097½	1100 -1101
Jul	1070	1063	1066½	-1070	1067 -1069
Sep	1040	1036	1037	-1040	1040 -1042

Lots: 3,453.

COFFEE

Jul	1530	1524	1510	-1520	1505	-1512
Sep	1560	1525	1525	-1530	1528	-1529
Nov	1538	1517	1510	-1517	1526	-1527
Jan	1550	1505	1505	-1508	1517	-1520
Mar	1540	1487	1487	-1495	1509	-1512
May	1537	1493	1490	-1495	1510	-1513
Jul	No trade		1480	-1500	1508	-1515

Lots: 3,248.

London Metals Market

July 9, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	936 937	935.50- 936
3 months	971 971.50	971 - 971.50
Cathodes: spot	924 - 925	922 924
3 months	958.50- 959	958 959
Tin: spot	4,800 -4,805	4,815 -4,825
3 months	4,965 -4,970	4,915 -4,918
Lead: spot	290 - 291	290.50- 291.50
3 months	302.50- 303.50	303 - 304
Zinc: spot	437.50- 438.50	437 - 438
3 months	456 - 456.50	445 - 457.50
Silver: spot	282.50- 282.90	278.90- 279.10
3 months	291.80- 291.90	288.60- 288.80

Paris Commodities

July 9, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug	1,715		1,715 -1,740	—55
Oct	1,936	1,890	1,895 -1,898	—23
Nov	1,990	1,975	1,903 -1,950	—25
Dec			1,974 -1,978	—11
Jan			1,983 -2,000	U.C.
Mar	2,055	1,995	2,035 -2,010	—35
May			1,995 -2,015	— 5
Jul			1,995 -2,020	—30
Aug				—30

Lots: 370.

COCOA

Jul		1,040	-1,105	—
Sep	1,070	1,063	-1,064	— 2
Dec	985	978	967 - 979	— 3.50
Mar			940.50- 947	— 5
May			905 - 985	— 5
Jul			985 - —	+13

Lots: 30.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds			New Brunsw 9-83	100¾	101¾
Air France 9½-87	102¼	103¼	N. Zealand 8½-83	100¾	101¼
Ashland 8-87	96	97	NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
Austl.R.D 9¼-86	101½	102½	Norpipes 9¼-86	100¼	101½
Aust-Swiss '-87	94	95	NorskHyd 9¼-85	104	105
Bell Cdns 8¼-86	100¾	101¼	NorthAMR '96-79	99½	100½
BFCE 8¼-85	99¾	100¾	Norway 9-80	103¼	104¼
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¼	104¼	Norway 8½-81	100¾	101½
BrasCan 9¼-82	100	101	Occidental 9¾-83	99½	100½
British Gas 9-81	100¼	101¼	Ontario H 8¾-86	103	104
Broken Hill 10-90	102½	103½	Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103	104	Otis-Elev 8¼-85	101½	102½
Carrier 8-87	94½	95½	Pac.Light 9¼-81	103¾	104¼
Charbages 8¼-91	99	100	Pennwalt 8-87	97	98
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½	QuebProv 8½-81	101½	102½
CN Rhine 10-80/6	102½	104½	QuebProv 9-83	101½	102½
Cons Food 7¾-97	91½	92½	QuebProv 7½-88	91½	92½
Conoco 8-86	99	100	Ralston 7½-87	93¾	94¾
Cr.f Tel 8¼-86	99¾	100¾	ReadBates 9½-81	100½	101½
Cut Ham 8-87	95½	96½	Sandvik 9½-86	99¾	100½
Denmark 7½-90	85¼	86¼	S.A.S 8-85	93¼	94¼
Dow Corn 8½-86	101¾	102¾	Seagram 9-83	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½	SFE 9-83	101½	102½
EEC 8¼-82	97¼	98	Shell 8-86	99¾	100¾
ECS 8¼-81	101	102	Shell 7¼-87	95	96
ECS 9¼-86	101	102	SNCF 9¼-81	103	104
EIB 9¼-85	103	104	Sn Indl. 8-88	103¼	104¼
Esso 9¼-85	102¼	103¼	Sn Indl 8½-88	103½	104¼
Esso 7½-78	101	102	S Handels 9¼-86	101½	102½
Esso 8-88 No.	101	101¾	Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Europfima 8½-83	103	103¾	Tenneco 7¾-87	93¼	94½
First Chic 7-80	97½	98¼	Texaco 8¼-87	93¾	94¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	105	106	Transocean 8-86	99	100
Gould 9¼-83	102½	103½	Transocean 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Gulf Westn 9½-82	102½	103½	Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Haes 8¾-86	101	102	Union Oil 7½-87	94	95
Home Oil 9½-86	100¼	101	Utah 8-87	96½	97½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101	102	Volvo 9½-85	102½	103½
Intl Util 8¼-82	98	99			
ISE Canada 9-82	102	103	**Convertible Bonds**		
Manitoba 8¾-83	101½	102½	Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Michelin 9¼-86	100¾	101¾	Ashland 5-88	82	84
Modo 9½-83	101¼	102

صورة من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading, July 8 — Closing Prices

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	4	A&EPlasP	6	98	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
	7	AARCo .36	21	15	12	11⅞	12	
	13-16	ADM Indust		16	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
	8⅝	ASPRO .50a	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	10¼	AVCCp .40	3	17	12½	12	12½	+ ½
	4⅞	AVXCp .12e	15	15	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
	1	Acme Haml		32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	1⅛	Acme Prec	5	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Action .20e	5	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		Adam Russl	9	4	3½	3½	3½	
	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	18	328	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
	1	Aegis Corp	7	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		2	2	2	2	
	1½	AffilCap .08		36	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
	1-16	AffilCap wt		6	5-16	5-16	5-16	+ ⅛
		AffilHsp	7	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
	6⅝	AffilPub .40	5	4	8⅝	8½	8½	
	3⅝	AfterSix .28	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Aiken Ind	8	26	4	3⅞	3⅞	
	4⅝	Alaska Airl	3	62	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ½
	1¼	Alan Wood		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	2⅜	AlbaWal .05e	5	15	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
	6⅝	Alcolac .15e	7	7	7⅛	7	7	
	4⅝	AllegCp wt		5	7	7	7	
	4⅝	Alleghy Airl		307	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
	1	AlleghA wt		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
	5⅛	AllianT .36a	3	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		AlldArt Ind		11	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
	14	Alld Thrm .80	7	16	16½	15⅝	16¼	+ ¾
	3⅜	Allenll .10e	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	1-16	Altec Corp	13	27	1⅛	1	1	
	⅛	AltecCp wt		4	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
	4	AltecCrp pf		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	8⅛	AlterFds .50	7	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
	7⅞	AMAX wt		11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
	2½	Am Agronos		14	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
	4	AmBilrt .50	6	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
	7½	AmBusP .26	10	59	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	6⅝	AGarPo .34		9	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
	4⅛	AmInt Pict	3	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	2⅛	AIsraeli .11r	5	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	10⅝	AMaizeA .40	4	99	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+ 1⅛
	10⅝	AMaizeB .40	4	61	13⅛	12	13	+ 1¼
	36	AmMt 2.70a	6	6	51¼	50½	51¼	+ 1¼
	3¼	AmMt Inns		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	30	AmPetrof 2	7	7	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅜	APrecs .20a	6	8	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
	3⅜	ASafEq .11t	5	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
	10½	AmSciE .34e	22	148	14⅛	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅜
	7⅝	AmUtlS .49e		7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
	9	AMIC Corp	8	14	11½	11½	11½	
	2⅛	AngloC .12e	7	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
	3½	Ancon .28	18	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Anthony .19t	5	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
	1½	Appild Data	11	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	17⅜	AquitCa .0	16	1	21½	21½	21½	
	4⅝	ArtzCt .10e	26	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	8⅝	ArminCp .12	4	22	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
	7⅜	Asamera .25	9	163	12½	12⅛	12⅜	
		AshlOC .28a	9	2	10½	10⅜	10½	
	¾	Askin Svc	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	2⅛	Astrex Inc	12	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	3⅛	Atalanta	3	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	½	AtlRicht wt		19	2	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	4⅜	AtlasCM B	13	128	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	1⅝	AtlasCo wt		228	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
	12⅝	Augatinc .15	29	8	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
	11⅝	Austral Oil	14	180	14⅛	14	14	
	6⅝	AutoTrn .78t	11	73	6	7½	7½	
	2⅛	Auto Bldg	9	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	2⅝	Autmat Rad	8	6	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
	5⅝	AutmSvc .8	6	1	9	9	9	
	2	AVEMC .16	8	6	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
	2⅝	Aydin Cp	11	5	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		B						
	9-16	BRTRl .30e		8	⅞	¾	¾	
	1-16	BRTRlt wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16	
	6	Badgrmt .50	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	4	BakmM .15t	18	1	4½	4½	4½	
	7⅛	BaldorEl .20	6	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		BaldwS .32a		20	6	6	6	
	12½	BanFd 1.15a		6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	⅛	BanstFun wt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	6⅝	BanstrCh 1.5	6	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	3⅝	Banner .06	5	16	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
	2⅝	BarcoCa .12	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Barnwl .05e	27	44	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅝	BarryR .03e	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅝	BarryWr .44	6	13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
	2⅛	BarthSp .28	10	6	3	3	3	
	2	Bartons Cdy		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	1⅛	Baywick ET		20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	2	Beltind .06A	8	63	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
	1⅜	BelscR .66t	8	4	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
	3⅜	Benrus Crp	5	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
	2⅛	Berg Ent		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Berg Bruns	13	54	10	9⅝	9⅝	
	13	BrgB pf 1.15		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
	1⅝	BernzOma		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Bertea .14	7	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅜	BervenC .06		5	4	4	4	—
		BethCp .20a	20	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	1⅝	Beverly Ent	28	27	2	2	2	
	9⅝	BicPen .36	16	13	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	
	24⅝	BigBer 1.32	6	11	32	32	32	+ ⅛
	5⅝	BigDad .30e	7	17	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
	4½	BigVSup .21e	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	11	BinkMf 1	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
	4½	Blessng .16e	2	18	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
	10⅝	Blouet wt	6	31	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	5⅝	BodinAp .40	8	11	5½	5½	5½	—
	6⅝	BoltBer .28		13	10	9⅝	9⅝	
	15	BowVal .10	119	155	25	23	25	+ 1⅝
	2⅝	Bowne .24	6	5	11	11	11	
	7⅝	BradfdN .20	10	18	10	10		
	7⅝	BranltAr wt		8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
	18	BrascnA 1	3	126	19⅞	19	19	
	5	BraunEn .80	6	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
	12½	BrewerC .80	17	58	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
	2⅜	BroDart Ind	5	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
	2	Brody Seat	33		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	9	BrooksP .28	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
	2⅛	BrownCo wt		2	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅝	BrnFA .52a	9	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
	10⅝	BrnFB .52a	9	14	11½	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
	4	Buehler Cp	7	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	3	Buildex Inc	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	12⅝	Bundy 1.06	7	14	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ⅛
	3⅛	Burgess Ind	4	28	4	4	4	
		BuringFd		32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
	8⅝	Burnsint .40	8	27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Butlerint .50	5	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
	18⅝	ButlesG Oil	7	68	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
		C						
	8⅝	CKPet .15e	10	45	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅝	CHB Food	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅝	CHCCp .30t	3	4	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
	⅛	CIMtgwt A		5	5-32	5-32	5-32	
	2⅛	CMI Corp	5	19	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
	1-16	CMI-Inv wt		16	1-16	1-32	1-32	—1-32
	6⅝	CWTran .40	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅝	Cablcom Gn	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	4⅝	CaslsA .10e	3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	12⅝	Caldor .25b	8	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	3⅜	Calcomp		187	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅝	Cal Lt	4	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	10⅝	CalPrtCm	10	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Camco Inc	9	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	5-16	CaChbA .25e		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	2⅜	CdnExp .05e	10	35	4 7-16	4⅜	4 7-16	+3-16
	5⅝	CdnHydr	25	7	3	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛ + ⅜
	3-16	CdnMarc .20	8	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	7⅝	Cdn Merrill	33	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅝	CdnOccl .30	10	16	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
	1	Capehart Cp		5	1⅝	1½	1½	
	7⅛	Carbon .80a	7	39	27½	27⅛	27⅜	
	5⅛	Caressa .30	6	10	6½	6½	6½	
	1⅝	CaroPlpl .3	6	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	2	Carrols Dev		4	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
	4⅝	CastleAM 1	5	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Castleton In	9	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
	8⅝	Cavitrn .10e	9	15	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	4⅝	CentSec .35e		13	5½	5½	5½	
	2⅛	Century Fac	8	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	4	Cenvill .15e		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	17⅝	CerM pf2.25		35	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
	1⅝	Certified Cp		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	¾	Certron Cp		2	⅝	11-16	¾	
	1⅜	Cetec Corp	12	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	3⅝	ChadMill .40	8	5	4⅝	4⅜	5	— ⅛
	3⅝	ChAmp Hom		375	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
	3⅝	Charlr Med	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	5⅝	ChiRivt 1.80	11	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	3⅛	Chiefln Dev	27	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	9⅝	Child World	9	68	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
	1⅝	Christian Co	6	16	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
	⅝	Cinerama		3	2	2	2	
	5⅛	CircleK .32	6	112	6⅝	6	6⅝	
	4⅝	Citation .40b		19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅝	CityGsFl .63	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅝	ClarkC .10e	10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	6⅝	Clarkson .20	6	10	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
	3⅝	Clarostat	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	6⅝	Clausing .64	5	5	8½	8½	8½	
	5⅝	Clopay .12e	19	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	23⅝	Coachm .20e	7	47	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
	13⅝	Coleman .52	15	36	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅝	ColwellC .28	4	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	13⅝	CombE .05r	11	102	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
	36	Cominco 2	10	12	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅜
	6⅝	ComAll .36e	6	3	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	9⅝	ComNtl .60b	6	20	14⅛	14	14	
	5⅝	CoPsycC .20	7	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
		Compo Ind		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	1⅝	Comput Inv	58	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	8⅝	Conchem .40	8	65	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅝
	6⅝	Concrd Fab	2	132	8	7½	8	— ½
	5⅝	Condec Crp	4	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
	10⅝	ConOil Gas	13	110	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
	6⅝	ConsRef .60	11	1	9½	9½	9½	
	5⅝	Consyne Co	13	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	1	Cont Mater		103	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
	⅝	ConTel wt		11	1	1	1	
	7⅝	CookEl .40	16	79	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
	13½	CookInd .40	9	177	19⅝	18⅛	19⅛	+ 1⅛
	9⅝	CookPV .40	6	33	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
	1½	Cordon Intl	13	6	3	2	3	
	7⅝	Core Labs .10		10	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
	6⅝	Corenco .80		10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
	6⅝	Cornelius .40	8	69	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
	15⅛	CorrBlk 1.20	9	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
	1½	Cosco Inc		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	1¼	CntCbl Com	19	12	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
	1⅛	Craig .20	6	42	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
	1⅛	CrampE .13t	458	6	4½	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
		Crompton	17	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
	14⅜	CrossAT 1	12	4	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
	3⅛	CwnCPt .88r	3	3	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅛
	4	CrutcR .36	12	128	9	8⅝	8⅝	
	2⅝	CrystlO .40e		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
	5⅝	CubicCp .22	7	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	5	Curtis Math	11	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		D						
		DCL Inc	5	2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
		DWG Cp .50r	4	27	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
		Damson Oil	23	447	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
		Daniel .78b	8	59	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
		Dataprod	12	643	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
		DayMin .10e		74	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
		DeJurA .10e		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		DelwdF .54	6	4	7	7	7	
		DevCp Am	10	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		Diebold VC		15	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		Digicon Inc	8	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Dillards .40	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
		DisFab .07e	7	5	2⅛	2	2	
		Diversay .56	7	28	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
		Dixilyn .40a	4	5	8	8	8	
		Dome Petrl	18	38	41	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
		Donkeny .24	4	1	6	6	6	— ⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18½	16	DrexUt 1.28		7	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
14	9⅝	DrsFair .40	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1 13-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	DurTel .25b	8	11	7	6⅝	7	
6⅝	2½	Dynictn .06e	11	584	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ½
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	8	74	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
18½	5⅝	Dynalj .14t	25	185	16⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
		E						
3⅝	1⅛	EAC In	5	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	ELT .8e	9	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Eagle Cloth		25	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	EarthRes 1	7	320	19	18⅜	18½	+ ½
37⅝	30⅝	EasonO .10r	18	4	35	34⅝	34⅝	
6	3⅛	EazorE .20a	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅝	6	Ecodyne	8	50	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	22½	Edgtton .50r	8	58	39⅝	39⅛	39½	
11	7⅛	EDO Corp	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	EsanM .40	7	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	EnrnbPh .20a	5	14	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	ElcorCh .18	9	22	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7	6½	ElHose .20r	15	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	ElAudD .21t		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	9½	Electrog .80	1	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	10	ElecEng	8	22	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅛	ElectnicA 1	15	14	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ErnstEC .56	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Espey Mfg	11	11	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	EsqRad .30a	5	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .28	6	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	EvanAr .10r	8	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	⅛	Execuln .27t	20	17	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
		F						
5½	2	FDIInc .01e		19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Fablen .40	31	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	8⅝	FabrlCtr .12	7	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	21½	FalconS	7	72	25⅝	24½	25	— ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	7	10	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FannyF .42t	6	28	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Fash Fabric	29	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .18e	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	FedRlty 1.24	9	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Fed Resrces		112	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
11⅛	8	Felmnt .12e	41	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Felsway .32	6	11	8⅝	8½	8½	
5⅝	2⅛	Fideico Gth		21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	FlmCp Am	5	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Filmwy .85t	7	58	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	FinGen .26b	7	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	FlConn .40e	12	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	FstSLSh .12		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17	9⅝	FischrP .48t	7	13	16⅛	16	16	
15⅝	15½	FitchbG 1.44	6	13	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Flagg Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	2½	Flagstaff	6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
8⅝	5½	Flavorland	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Flowers .6	7	2	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅛	FlukeJ .72t	11	5	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	FlyDia Oil	6	52	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .20a	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
32	28	Foote pf 2.20		1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
92½	72⅝	FordCan .5a	5	z380	89	87⅝	87⅝	— 1⅝
8⅝	4	Forest City	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Forest Labs	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	FoxStaP .50	9	6	10	10	10	
18⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .36	7	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
2¼	17½	Fresnillo .40	9	41	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
5½	3½	Friedm .24b	7	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3	1½	Friend Frst	11	5	2⅝	2½	2½	
10½	7⅝	Frigimp .55t	6	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Frigitronic	16	49	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Frischs .30b	8	1	8	8	8	
8	5⅝	Frontier Air	8	64	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		G						
8⅛	5	GRICp .40		48	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
2	⅝	GTI Corp		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅛	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	8	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	Garcia Corp		3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
44	25⅝	Gearhart .48	9	29	40⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	G Housewar	5	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Gen Resrch		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Geon Ind		10	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	7	3	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
4⅝	2⅛	Gerber Sci		9	3	3	3	
17⅝	14⅛	GiantFd .1a	5	1	16	16	16	
8⅝	5⅝	GiantYel .10t	196	31	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	2½	Gladding .p		27	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr		1	4⅝	4½	4½	
33⅝	28⅝	Glatfltr 1.52	6	28	31	29⅝	31	— ⅜
13⅝	6⅝	GlenDis .23t	8	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Globeind .50	4	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Gloucstr En	5	2	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	Gldblat .28	6	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	Golden Cycl	126	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	GoldaW .16e	11	6	11½	11⅛	11½	
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield Cp		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		55	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	GormR .90b	7	1	17½	17½	17½	
4⅝	2⅝	GouldIT .14t		1	3	3	3	
5⅝	2⅝	GlAm Ind	4	9	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		81	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	28⅝	GtLkCh .24	16	24	32½	32	32	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅝	GtLakR .22r	20	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	5	63	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	GreerHy .12	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	GRETT .48	4	13	6	6	6	
7⅝	2⅝	Greybd C	33	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	GrowC .20b	11	89	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Gruen Ind		26	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅝	5	Guilford .20	3	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	GulfMRlt wt		64	1-16	1-16	1-16	
34⅝	27	GlfOllCan 1	9	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅛	GulfRep Fin	4	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Gifstrm LD		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		H						
1⅝	¾	Halco Prod		6	1	1	1	
10⅝	6⅝	HallsMot .50	5	3	9½	9½	9½	
5⅝	3½	HampD .15e	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Hampin Ind	4	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
12⅝	8⅛	HanvrSh .60	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4	2⅛	HanvrSq Rlt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅝	17	Harland .32	10	15	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
27	14⅝	Harmn .40b	5	36	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	Hartfd Zdy		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	HartzM .15e	12	72	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Harvey Grp	75	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Hasting .40a	5	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	3	HawalA .10r	21	14	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Health Chm	9	36	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HealthM .30	4	3	5	4⅝	5	
3⅛	1⅛	Heinick .05e	14	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Helfmn Mtg		4	1½	1½	1½	
15½	8⅛	HerMal .72	5	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	HlGInc .15t	12	25	3	3	3	
6⅝	3⅝	Hlghind Cap		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	6	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7	Hiptrnic .20	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	26⅝	HomeOA .50	9	7	30½	30	30	— 1⅛
8	4⅝	Horn Hardrt		11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	HospM .60e	10	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5-16	1-16	HospMts wt		5	3-32	3-32	3-32	
14	11⅛	Hotelin 1.40	10	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	HouseVl .37	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	HospMtr In	91	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
66	32⅝	HouOilM .80	23	492	61½	60⅝	61⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	18½	HowelC .30a	7	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Howell .05e	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	27½	HubellA 1.50	9	5	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.50	9	37	31	31	31	— ⅝
5⅝	4	HzickMfg .20	10	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41⅛	33⅛	HudBO 1.40	11	3	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅛
10	5	Huffman .40a		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23½	17⅛	HuskyO .80	6	3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Hycel Inc	24	5	4	3⅝	4	
		I						
4⅝	2½	ICHCp .32t	8	1	3	3	3	
10⅛	4½	ICMR .50t		16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	IMCMg .20	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3½	ISCFInt .30	15	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	ITI Corp		10	13-16	¾	¾	— ⅛
26⅝	22⅛	ImpOilA .80	12	12	24	23⅝	23⅝	
20⅝	8⅝	Incoterm A	12	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
47	41	IndplPL pf 4		z100	45	44	44	— 1
2⅝	1⅝	Inflight Svc	6	14	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	1½	Inolex Corp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Instron .20		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		82	1⅛	1	1	
24	9	InsSy pf .25e		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	5	17	2⅛	1⅝	2	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	IntlAlum .30	6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Intl Banknot	6	273	2⅛	2	2⅛	
23	14⅛	IntCour .24	11	21	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	8	IntGenIn .70	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Int Proteins		19	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Int Stretch		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34	25⅝	InlSyCon .25	10	24	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Interphoto		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
13⅝	9⅝	Interpool	8	41	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5	Interwy Cp		197	10	9½	10	+ ½
2⅝	1	Invesim Fla		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅝	9⅝	InvDivers A	8	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	6	22	3½	3⅜	3½	
5⅝	3	InvestRlt Tr		3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
17⅝	13	Ionics Inc	14	9	14	14	14	
8⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .16		20	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅛	IroqBrnd pf		3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Irvinind .16t	5	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
8	6½	IsraelD .75e		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		J-K						
11⅝	7⅛	Jaclyn .36b	4	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	Jacobs .60a	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8½	4½	Jamswy .77t	5	30	8	7⅝	7⅝	
15	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	6	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	5	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20⅝	11⅝	JohnPd .30	8	15	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Juniper Pet	10	2	3	3	3	
4⅝	2⅝	Jupiter Ind		1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	KTelln .30e	6	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15	8	Kaisrind .36	8	233	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	KaneMill wt		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
54½	45	KnGE pf4.50		z110	49½	47	49½	+ 2
4⅝	2⅝	KayCp .07a	18	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅝	¾	Kenwins .24	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	12⅝	Kewanee .60	7	122	24⅝	23½	24	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Key Co		31	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Keystind .30	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4	¾	Kidde wt		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅝	KinArk Crp	9	18	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
4	1⅝	King Opticl		10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	KingRd .15e	12	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
8⅝	4⅝	Kingstip .20	5	19	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	16⅝	Kirbyln .26c	4	40	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Kleinerts		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	10½	KnickT .30	7	29	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Kollmor .50	13	3	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
		L						
2⅝	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	28	3	2⅞	3	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10	5⅝	LaPoint .30e	10	5	6	6	6	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	LatyRad .26	7	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	5	10	2 5-16	2⅛	2 5-16	+3-16
4½	3	Laneco .08e	6	2	3	3	3	
2⅝	1⅝	LaTour Bck	19	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅛	15	LeeEntr .44	10	36	16	15⅝	16	
2⅝	1⅝	Lee Natl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3	Lee Pharm		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	6	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	
14	6⅝	LeighPr .60	6	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	5⅛	LewisBF .24	6	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	4	7	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Lightolr .16	8	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Lincoln Am	27	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5⅝	Lloyds Elec	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	LodgeS .08e	5	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Lohmn .88a	8	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		88	7⅝	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
3	1⅝	Logistic .08e		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Lundy Elec	14	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	1	Lynch Corp		83	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅝	1½	Lynnwear	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
		M						
18½	11⅝	MPBCp .88	6	4	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
8⅝	7	MWA .40b	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝	Macrod Ind		20	¾	¾	¾	
15⅝	13⅛	MePbS 1.32	7	16	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Mamm Mrt		25	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	8	2	4	4	4	
5½	4	MansFT .07r	70	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2	1-16	Marindus B	50	19	1½	1½	1½	
24½	18	MarkCH .28	6	9	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
18½	5⅝	Marlene Ind	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6	3⅝	Marshall Fd		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Marshal Ind	7	3	7½	7½	7½	
32⅛	21	MartPr .50e	7	11	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
10½	6⅝	Masind .40a	4	7	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
37⅝	23⅝	Masneiln .30	6	7	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
12⅝	4⅝	MaterRe .28	16	4	10	9⅝	10	
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	McCulO .21t	14	117	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19	13⅝	McDonh .80	5	25	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	McIntsh .72	5	15	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
4⅝	2½	Medco Jwly	11	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Medenco .12	7	136	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	MediaGn .34	8	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17	7⅝	MegcIn .28	5	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11½	MEMCo 1	6	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1½	¾	Metro Grtg		2	13-16	15-16	15-16	—7-16
3⅝	1⅛	Mich Genl	4	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
14½	11⅛	MichSugar 1	3	13	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
11⅛	5½	Micklbry .16	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8	3½	MidldCo .10	11	95	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	5	43	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	15	Miljgo Elect	12	16	19½	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
20	16½	MillerWo	6	77	18⅝	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅜
23⅛	12⅛	MillRoy .20e	18	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
32½	17⅛	MoPfcR 1.28	7	3	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	14⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	8	190	34½	34⅝	34⅝	+ 2½
6⅝	3½	MiteCp .16	6	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	Modern Md	4	1	6	6	6	
21⅝	6⅛	Molycrp wt		68	22⅛	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
51½	44	Mon pfC 4.50		z10	46½	46½	46½	— 1⅛
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS .32	5	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4	MottsSup .M	5	2	4½	4½	4½	
18½	14⅝	MtVMll 1.20	12	8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅛	MovStar .34	5	8	7	7	7	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Movielab	6	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	19	1	6½	6½	6½	
		N						
7	3⅝	Napco .12e	6	28	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
25	12⅛	Nat CSS	11	6	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	NDistr .16a	4	7	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	9	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	⅝	NatInd wt		21	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	NKinney Cp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn	6	34	11⅝	11½	11½	
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	69	787	11⅝	10½	11	+ ½
4⅝	2⅝	Nat Spinng		20	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
19½		NatwHo .20	8	8	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
16⅝	3⅝	Nalsner Bro		3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Nelly Don		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	NestLM .10e		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
34½	23⅝	NENucir .40	13	5	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
14	10⅝	NHamp .50a	7	4	11⅛	11	11	—
1⅛	½	New Idria	7	25	15-16	⅞	⅞	
26	15⅝	NMex Ariz	69	12	23	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
16⅝	12½	NProc .90e	11	14	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	NYTimes .60	14	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	3	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	12½	NiagFSv .44	5	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	5½	Nolex Cp	78	38	8½	8⅛	8⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .04	7	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	6	NorAmR .18	8	29	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	14	37	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
51⅛	45	NIPS pf 4.25		z10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Novo Corp		12	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	NumacO Gs	20	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		O						
6⅝	3⅝	OEAInc .16	10	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Oakwd Hom .03r	9	17	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	84	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.40a	3	13	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	OhSealy .40	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	Oilaind .10e	6	15	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅜
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	20	15	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
48	33	OOklep Cop		z300	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ½
3⅛	1⅝	Originala		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	25	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
11	7⅛	OSullvn .50b	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10	6⅝	OverhDr .40	8	14	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Oxford Fst		28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	OzarkA .05e	15	170	4⅝	4	4	
		P-Q						
3½	1⅝	P&F Indust		26	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	PSAInc wt		5	1	⅝	1	+ ⅛
18⅝	16⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	13	PGRd pf1.25		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
15	13	PGptA 1.25		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	26⅝	P 10.16pf2.54		4	27⅛	27	27⅛	
29⅛	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		26	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		9	13⅛	13	13	
23½	21	PGE8pf		5	21⅝	20⅝	21½	— ⅛
25⅛	23⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
24	21⅛	PG 8.1pf2.0a		16	22	22	22	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅝	PG 4.3pf1.09		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	PHolds .16		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17	14½	PNwTel 1.20	8	6	16⅛	16	16	
59	52	PacPLpf .5		z100	56½	56	56½	+ 1½
33⅛	22⅝	PallCorp .32	14	30	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Palomr Fin	50	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3	Pantast .20	7	49	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPK .20a	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34½	22	Parsons .80	7	6	34	34	34	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	4	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5	3⅛	Patagonia		11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	PatoCG .65e	6	141	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20a	18	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
2⅝	1½	PennDix wt		8	2	1⅝	2	
32⅛	19	PenTr 1.20b	7	4	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅝	PECp .60t	7	48	6	5⅝	5⅝	
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25½	18⅛	PepBoys .10	5	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅝	11	PepCom .44	3	15	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	PerlnlCp .30	5	18	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Pertec Corp	5	61	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Petro Lewis		25	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	PhilLD .56r	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	3⅛	Phoenix Stl		18	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .20	7	19	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2½	11-16	Pionee Sys		10	2⅛	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	PlonTex .80	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20	7	4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
42½	31½	Pittway .90	13	13	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ½
24⅝	18⅝	PlacrDv .80	36	7	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	Plant Ind		14	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	Planirnc .12	14	65	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	14	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4½	1⅝	Poloron Pd		38	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
7⅝	5⅝	Polychr .29t	13	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	3½	Prairie Oil	13	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅛	10	PrattLmb 1	7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅝	PrenHa .12	14	343	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	PresRealt B		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	14	178	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	Preston .70	12	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	PrimMt .12t		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .88	12	17	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
2½	¾	PrdRIE .14e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	5	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Prod Group		7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
54	45⅝	PSCol pf4.25		z25	48	48	48	+ 1
5⅛	2⅝	Pulte Hmes	16	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Purepac Lb	11	4	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
		R						
8⅝	5⅝	RB Ind	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	⅝	RETInc Fd		25	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3	1⅝	RPS Prod	9	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	RLC Corp	9	16	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Racon .30a	5	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅝	BradRa .15e	5	18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
22⅛	13½	Ranchrs Ex	24	93	19⅝	18½	19	— ⅛
16½	10⅝	Ransbrg .80	6	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		70	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Rath Pack		11	3⅝	3½	3½	
23	13⅝	RaymPr .40	36	33	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	5⅛	RltIncT .60e	25	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	RltRef 2.01e	8	2	16	16		
2⅛	1⅝	Reeves Telc		8	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	10	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	10	Regal B .40	11	9	10⅛	10	10	— ⅝
1	⅝	RelGrp wt		34	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13⅝	11⅝	RemAr .90a	7	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	20	59	17⅝	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
24⅛	14	Resistflx .50	7	8	17⅝	17½	17½	
4⅝	2	ResrtsIntl A	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	ResrtsIntl B	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Rest Assoc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Rex Noreco		3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Ribiet Prod	21	8	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Richton .1e	4	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	9	15	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	28½	RioAlgm 1	17	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	14	41	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Robintech		40	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Roblin Ind	4	32	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Rockway .88	7	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅝	8⅛	Rogers Corp		7	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RonCo Telep	5	15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Rossmor Cp		3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Ruddick Cp	7	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	Rudick pf.56		23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		30	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
10	7½	Russell Co .40	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	6	6	8	8	8	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅛	RyanH .40	12	69	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
		S						
7⅝	5⅛	SGLin .12r	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15½	12⅝	SGSe pf 1.70		12	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	SSPInd .24	13	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
10	7⅛	STPCp .45e	10	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	15⅝	SWInd	9	2	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
8	3½	SaffronSy A	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Sambos .32	10	334	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
10	7⅝	SCarlo 1.36e		6	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	SDiaG pf .88		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	26	SDgo pf 2.40		3	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
8⅛	3½	SanFr RE		23	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	SFRE wt		20	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛

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3⅝	1⅝	Sargent Ind	7	12	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Saturn Airw	4	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	SaundrL .24	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Scheb Erl .40	9	25	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Schenuit .60	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	Schiller Ind	32	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	5⅛	Schrader .30	7	11	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	12	22	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
17	10⅛	Scrivner .60	4	9	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
9⅛	5½	SbdAlMll .40	4	2	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	5	1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4⅝	2⅝	Searr .nd		3	3	3	3	
15⅝	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	8	11	14½	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
2	13-16	SecMtc Inv		7	1½	1½	1½	
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .15e		2	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	13½	SeligLtz 1.28	6	9	18⅝	18½	18½	
6⅝	4	Semtch .18t	9	14	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Servisco .30	9	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	2½	Servo Corp	5	7	3½	3½	3½	
8⅝	6⅛	SelonCo .45	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	6	1	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Shawin .50b	6	21	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	ShearH .20e	4	26	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Shelter Res		30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	ShndCo .24t	5	2	7	7	7	
33	23	Shnandh Oil	32	42	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
15½	10⅝	Sherwd Med	14	14	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Shopwell In	34	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Sigma .15e	8	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3	SikesCp A		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Silo Inc	10	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Simkins .60	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅛	1½	Simplex Ind		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅛	7⅝	SkyCity .10r	5	6	9	9	9	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Soljtron		41	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Soundsn .40	7	20	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅝	SC4.6pf 1.02		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
13	11⅝	SC4.2pf 1.06		6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.08		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19		11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅝	18⅝	SCEO pf1.68		z50	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	14⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
28	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		14	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
26	23⅝	SC8.8pf 2.21		17	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
90	81⅝	SCE pt 7.58		10	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
67⅝	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	16	233	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
17	9	Sowest Airl	7	25	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	SwlGFin .10	6	26	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Sparton .40	7	1	9	9	9	
8⅛	3⅝	Spector .10e		7	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Spectro .12t	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅛	SpedOP .11t	13	5	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
2	¾	Spelzmn Ind		3	1½	1½	1½	
8½	3⅛	Spencer .06e		25	7½	7	7	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Statfd Lowd		15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	StdMetl .50t		20	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
14⅝	9	StdMotA .40	7	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	StdPac Corp	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	15½	StdProd 1.20	5	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
1	⅝	StdPrud wt		3	11-16	11-16	11-16	
27⅝	21⅝	StdShrs .40		1	26	26	26	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Stange .10	22	12	13⅛	12⅝	13	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	StanAv .20e		1	7	7	7	
13⅛	10⅛	StarSup .68a	4	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Stardust Inc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19	15⅛	StarrlHo .30	8	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	17	StepnCh .52	8	6	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	11	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	SterlExt .10	10	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛

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6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10½	7½	StrutW .10e	8	16	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
12⅛	9	SueAnn .30	8	23	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅛	Summit Org	8	8	1	1	1	
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Susquhana		5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Susquhan pf		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11-16	⅝	SutrMtg wt		30	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
7	4⅝	Synaloy .14r	5	24	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
36⅛	26	Syntex .50	16	1336	34	33½	33½	+ ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng		97	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
		T						
15⅛	10⅛	Tandy Brnd	8	22	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
1½	11-16	Tech Sym	20	5	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
5	2⅛	Techcl Oper			2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Techcl Tape	4	38	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Techtri .10e	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	16⅝	TelonR .20a	16	2	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	5	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8½	Teleflex .32t	17	21	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
⅝	⅛	TelexCo wt		24	½	7-16	½	+1-16
7⅝	2⅛	Tenna Corp	17	26	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Tenneco wt		61	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
3	1	Tenney Eng	16	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21⅛	18½	Teradyn Inc	125	16	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
13½	9	TerraC .60a	4	51	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	TesoroPt wt		107	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	8	38	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
19	10⅝	Textron wt		11	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Thorot Mkt		3	2½	2½	2½	
9	6½	Thriftimt A		3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	Tiffany .20	4	18	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Timple Ind	9	88	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	Tokheim .40	8	58	18	17⅝	17⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	43	TolEd pf4.25		z100	45	45	45	
13⅝	8⅝	TorinCp .60	14	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	TotalPt NA	10	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2 15-16	1 5-16	TotalPt wt		54	2 15-16	2⅝	2 15-16	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Total pf .70		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Town Cntry		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Treadway		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Trico Ind	9	368	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
4⅝	3	TubosM .22e	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19	9½	Turbodyne	9	45	18	18⅝	18⅝	
20⅝	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅝	3	TwinFair In	8	20	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
		U						
19½	14⅛	U&I 1.20a	4	12	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	UIPCo .16	6	13	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	UNA Corp		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	UVInd wt		78	6	5½	5½	— ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Unimax Grp	12	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	1⅝	UnimaxG pf		13	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Un Asbestos	16	6	4 3-16	4⅛	4⅛	
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		30	¾	¾	¾	
14½	12⅛	UnCosFn .50	8	23	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Unit Foods		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	⅝	UnNat Corp		16	15-16	13-16	15-16	+3-16
⅛	1-64	UnNatCp wt		10	1-32	1-32	1-32	—1-32
¼	1-16	UnNatwi n		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
7⅝	4	UPiece Dy		1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
7½	5½	USBan Trst		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	USFltr .24	8	296	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	UnRlIT .75e	10	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRlIT wt		20	3-16	⅛	⅛	—1-16
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	30	4⅝	4	4	
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium	28	18	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Clsg. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅝	7	USRbR .40a	7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	10⅛	UnityBuy S	6	70	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
3	¾	Univ Contnr		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	UnivRs .08e	10	24	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
		V						
9⅝	6⅝	ValiesSt .62t	7	8	6⅝	6½	6½	
13⅝	8⅛	Valmac .70	3	32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5½	3½	Valspar .24	8	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	VLDvC .02e		50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	VanDorn .40	6	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Varo Inc	7	151	12½	12	12½	— ⅛
13⅝	6½	Veecolns .32	14	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	14⅝	VermtA .40b	12	4	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	10	62	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	1	Verlipil Inc	47	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	Vesely Co	18	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Viking Genl		55	1	15-16	1	+1-16
4	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	26	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Vol Mer		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Vulcan Corp		7	3½	3½	3½	
11⅛	6⅝	Vulcinc .36	4	8	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
		W						
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10	113	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅛	15½	WUIInc .60	7	8	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Wabash .10a	8	8	7½	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Wacknhi .40	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Wainoco Oil	9	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WallacS .20a	6	12	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
20	10⅛	WangLb .10	17	39	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
15	9⅝	WangLB .20	15	6	14½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Wards Co	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35½	21⅝	WasPstB .50	12	103	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+ 1⅝
17⅝	14⅛	WRIT 1.56	12	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6	2⅝	Watsco .20	14	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Weiman Co	25	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Wellco .10e	8	6	5½	5⅛	5½	
11⅝	7⅛	WestChP .40	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅛	Westate Pt	14	396	8⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	15-16	WstDcal .10	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	6⅛	WstFinl .15a	4	14	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅜	WstPacl wt		5	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
7	4½	Whitaker .40	12	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Whitehal Co	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Whittakr wt		18	11-16	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Wichita Ind	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1⅛	Wilcx G		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	6	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Wolf HowB		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	1	WoolLt .06e	16	2	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	
11⅝	6	Worcest Cll	6	46	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	WorkWr .60	6	17	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Wrather Cp	9	50	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Wright Har	10	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .28	8	21	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	8	59	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	14	11	11	11	+ ⅛
8⅝	3	Wyomising	13	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		X						
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	21	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
		Z						
10½	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	16	54	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛

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7 D	5-9/16-5-11/16	3⅝-4⅛	1⅛-1⅝	14½-15¼
1 M.	5-11/16-6-1/16	3-13/16-4-1/16	1-1¼	14¼-14⅝
3 M.	5⅞-6	4⅛-4⅝	1⅝-1⅞	13⅝-13⅞
6 M.	6-1/16-6-3/16	4-1/16-4-13/16	1-13/16-2-1/16	13¼-13½
1 Y.	7-7⅛	5¼-5½	2⅝-2⅞	13⅝-13⅞

European Gold Markets

July 9, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	122.60	122.50	—0.60
Zurich	122.70	122.55	—0.60
Paris (12.5 kilo)	124.37	124.04	—0.45

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Indexed value 1.000

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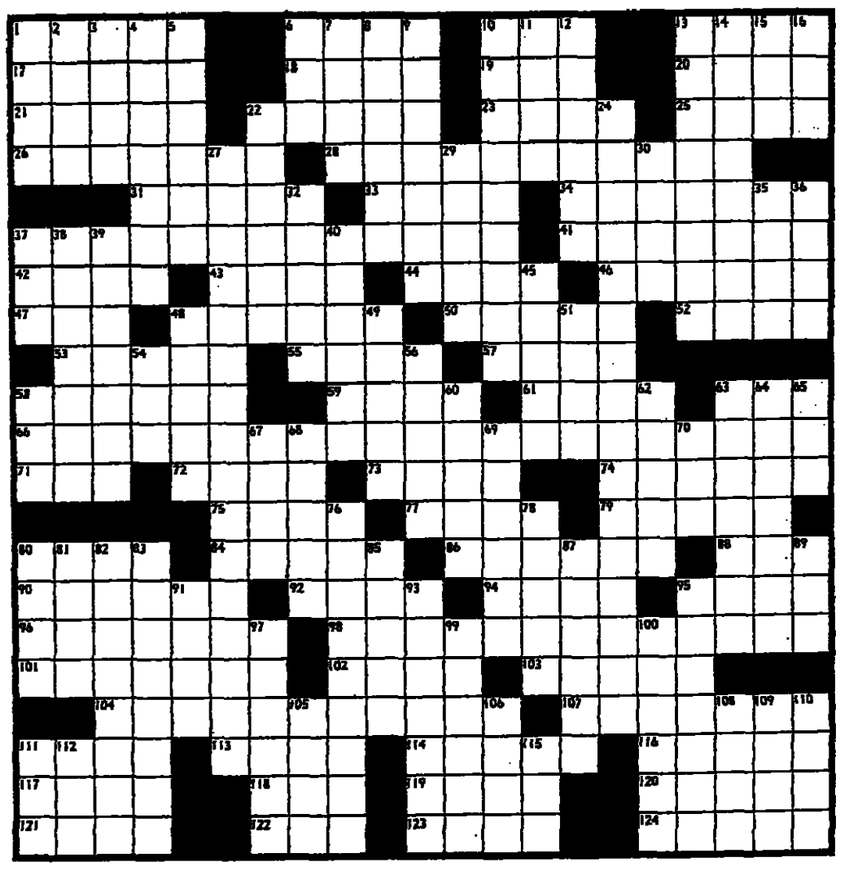
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

GOOD NEWS—By Barbara Gillis



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6 Andes native
10 Chemist's milieu
13 Place for Pierre: Abbr.
17 Port of Jordan: Var.
18 Powder
19 Cream or cap
20 Kind of sandwich
21 Entertain
22 White Nile feeder
23 Latch onto
25 Egyptian goddess
26 In a stern way
28 *Fragments for* Howard K.
31 Jewel or bank job
33 One
34 Most inane
37 Too bad, Bill
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117 Kind of mail
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119 *Bovary*
120 Resource
121 Work units
122 Connective
123 Tide
124 Lacks

DOWN

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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

M	A	R	C	H		C	I	V	I	T		R	O	B		W	A	N	G	
T	O	O	R	O	O		A	N	I	T	A		T	I	M	E		O	T	I	S
U	N	R	E	S	T		L	I	S	A	T		M	I	E	N		M	A	M	O
M	A	T	H		W	E	R	E		W	A	I	S	I	N	G	T	H	E	R
A	D	A	I		A	I	M	O	R			U	S	D	A		A	I	R	W	A
		S	I	T	U		C	A	I	R	O		E	V	E		R	U	B	E	N
P	A	I	N	E		S	T	U	D		A	P	P	L	E		P	I	A	N	A
H	U	M	D		E	D	P	E	N	D		M	A	N	E		A	V	E	R	S
P	A	R	G	O		C	U	T		T	A	C	T	I	C		C	L	O	T	H
L	E	O		C	I	R		R	A	W		B	I	C		I	D	I	O	T
T	O	R	S	T	E	H	A	Z	U	R	E		B	E	D		P	I	N	T	S
	A	I	R	E	A	S		O	N	I	T		H	U	L	K		E	G	O	
	A	I	R		F	E	I	N		G	U	I	D	O		A	T	I	N	U	
E	N	I	S	I	G	H	T		O	N		S	I	G	H	T		M	E	A	N
P	I	P	E		S	N	O	I		A	N	D	Y		A	G	I	L		D	A	C
A	D	S		E	S	A	U		M	A	I	T	A	R		S	W	A	M		A	D	E	N
M	E	W		C	I	N	D	L	E	D		T	H	E		L	A	N	D		N	O		F	L	A	M	E
P	O	I	S	E			A	X	E			D	E	R			A	L	L		C	U	B
B	U	C	K		C	O	I	N		O	N	T	H	E	A	I	R		P	I	A		C	H	I	M	E
	T	H	I	N	E	A		A	B	A	S	T	E		I	N	C	L	I	N	E		G	U	A	M
		P	E	A	R	L		H	A	R	B	O	R			L	I	A	I	S	O	N
K	A	N	S	A	S		C	U	A		T	E	N	O	W		H	O	P	I		
E	T	O		T	E	A	G	U	E		S	O	S	O		S	C	O	W		N	A	I	D
W	H	I	C	H		F	R	E	D		S	I	A	N	G		S	I	L	L		I	E	W		C	I	T	E
F	E	S	O		H	O	L	E		S	A	K	E		A	L	I	Q	U	E		O	P	I	N	G
I	N	E	Z		L	E	I	N		T	I	E	T	I	C		S	N	A	B		B	O	O	K	I	E
F	A	S	T		E	N	O	S		E	T	I	C		P	I	T	H	O	S		A	T	W	I	D

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	27	81	Sunny
BEIRUT	31	91	Clear
BELGRADE	26	79	Clear
BERLIN	20	68	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	22	72	Clear
BUCHAREST	25	77	Clear
BUDAPEST	27	81	Clear
CASABLANCA	25	77	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Clear
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	19	66	Cloudy
FLORENCE	29	84	Clear
FRANKFURT	28	82	Variable
GENEVA	26	79	Variable
HELSINKI	15	59	Showers
ISTANBUL	26	79	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Clear
LISBON	24	75	Sunny
LONDON	23	73	Variable
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy
MADRID	32	90	Sunny
MILAN	31	88	Clear
MONTREAL	28	82	Clear
MOSCOW	15	64	Cloudy
MUNICH	26	79	Cloudy
NEW YORK	26	79	Clear
NICE	25	77	Sunny
OSLO	20	68	Cloudy
PARIS	25	77	Cloudy
PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
ROME	29	84	Sunny
SOFIA	20	68	Storm
STOCKHOLM	17	63	Cloudy
TEHERAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	32	90	Sunny
TUNIS	31	88	Sunny
VIENNA	28	82	Clear
WARSAW	16	61	Rain
WASHINGTON	27	81	Clear
ZURICH	24	75	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

A VOICE FROM THE CHORUS

By Abraham Tertz (Andrei D. Sinyavsky). With an introduction by Max Hayward. Translated from Russian by Eyril Fitzlyon and Max Hayward. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 328 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

OF course the shock of reading these notes written from prison to his wife by Andrei Sinyavsky is that he absolutely refuses to complain. After smuggling anti-realistic articles and stories into the West, where they were published under the pen name of Abraham Tertz (taken from the name of an underworld hero sung about in Isaac Babel's stories of Odessan Jews); and after being arrested and tried in 1965 (along with Yuli Daniel) for "manufacturing" anti-Soviet works, and condemned to six years of compulsory labor in a camp near the town of Potma, 300 miles from his home in Moscow, Sinyavsky makes his labor-camp experience sound for all the world like a stay at an artist's resort on the Black Sea.

His method for overcoming the horror is simply not to acknowledge it. Then what's the point of the book, you may reasonably wonder. It's fine if this exercise helped the author to survive his ordeal, not to mention pass the scrutiny of the censors. But a book creates its own reality; so what's the point if a reader has to bring in extrinsic material about the Soviet labor-camp system to appreciate the miracle of Sinyavsky's affability in the face of hell? Hasn't he triumphed too completely?

Well, it may be true that you must keep reminding yourself of, say, Solzhenitsyn's horror stories or Nadezhda Mandelstam's unflagging bitterness, to supply a dramatic context for Sinyavsky's triumph. And even if you don't these notes are endlessly absorbing just in themselves—whether Sinyavsky is speculating on Hamlet's heroism ("The Oedipus theme, which in (Sophocles's) ancient version had to do with ineluctable fate, is in Shakespeare lifted out of this context into one where the protagonist appears to be independent, able to fight against circumstances and exercise freedom of choice.") Or mulling over various aesthetic questions ("Nothing is worse than when words advertise the subject-matter. Words must not shout. Words must keep silent.") Or explaining to his wife why it's all right for their son to draw people with their "hands and arms growing at the waist out of their stomachs," "This is as it should be: We wave our arms about starting mainly from the elbow, and if we look at them from above (as we do), they seem to swing somewhere at the waist." Or simply orchestrating around his musings on the prisoners ("Look: the moon in the window—how lifelike it is!" shouts a voice just after the author has finished explaining why artists should use reality, but as metaphors for thoughts and feelings within them).

But the deeper significance of "A Voice From the Chorus" does not lie so much in Sinyavsky's placid survival of the prison-camp routine, miraculous as that may seem when you stop to consider what shorter, less stringent periods of confinement have done to men of even hardier natures. What this book is really about is the rebellion of the human spirit against the entire Soviet political system, indeed, of all human spirits against all political systems that seek to curtail man's freedom of thought. For in every subject that Sinyavsky touches upon here—whether it is literature, aesthetics, religion, the pleasure of putting words on paper, the effect of the changing seasons, or simply the cosy feeling brought on by rain hitting the roof—he is implicitly declaring the human soul to be free (and not only the heroic human soul as represented by Sinyavsky the artist, but also the souls of common men, symbolised by the prisoners' voices in the background—hence the title, "A Voice From the Chorus").

Thus, for example, Sinyavsky may appear to be pursuing a narrow art-history question when he seeks to explain "the inverted perspective on an icon" by quoting from a medieval tale by Nikodemus in which the view of heaven as seen from hell appears as if "the sky was as a trumpet stretching upwards." But it doesn't take too great a leap from the literal to see what he is getting at when he concludes this note as follows: "Even in our own reality, any wide expanse—such as the sky, or a field—opens up in inverted rather than ordinary perspective. We are tiny, but space is enormous and the further away or higher it is, the larger and broader it appears to be. The mouth of the trumpet opens upwards and outward, and in order to convey its music we must apply its perspective to what we see all around us—looking up from the bowels of the earth to the ineffable light."

When words don't shout, there is nothing the censors can do to silence them.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

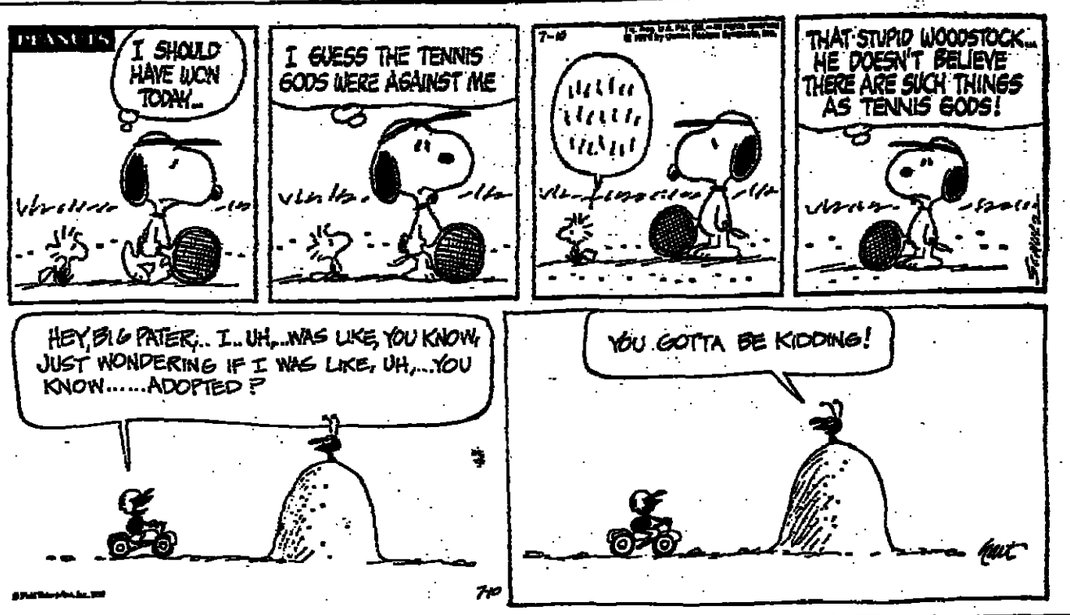
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July 9, 1976

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(w) N.A.M.F.	$68.14
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE®—*that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

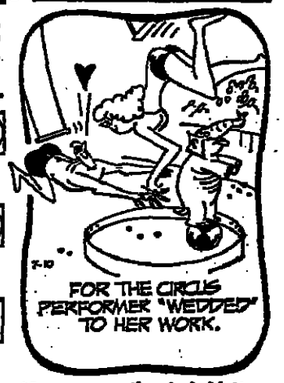
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOARS

GENUB

DITORR

LADPIL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LUCID FELON UNEASY TREMOR

Answer: *It's a sign to take something away*—"MINUS"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

Politics Permeate the Olympic Games, From the Inside and Out

By Joan Ryan

ASHINGTON, July 9 (WP).—It appears a tenet of politics that the more sudsy soapbox, the more inviting it is to make atement from it. Quite naturally, the mpic Games are a target for any outlet outrage of political discontent. The ght is invitingly large; satellites beam action from the games to any country he globe with a working television net-

e purity of the games vanished long when it was decided to keep a running of medals won, to give national credit ndividual pursuits. It is a silly exercise proves only that some countries have more lyrical national anthems than others.

But politics have always been a part of these games, despite the purity of their origin. Canada was only following a trend by saying that the team from Taiwan will not be allowed to enter Montreal if it refers to itself as the *Republic of China*. If the uniform says Taiwan, then it's all right.

It is perhaps time that the International Olympic Committee prepared an *etiquette* book for host countries. Last-minute banning is a matter that should not be decided by a host country.

Right to Refuse

"Canada has no right to refuse anybody *admission to the Olympic Games*," says American Rafer Johnson, who won a silver medal in the decathlon in 1956 and a gold in 1960. He now serves on the 22-member President's Commission on Olympic Sports. The commission is justifiably concerned with political encroachment on the Olympics.

But from the very inside out, the games are manipulated. There are even politics involved in team selections.

Machinations in the selection process press the starter button for the political dealings that permeate the international judging of subjective sports. Participants in diving, fencing, gymnastics and figure skating have long accused the IOC of allowing an advantage to Socialist and Communist countries, *which hold majority positions* as international judges. The Western countries claim their second-best showing is because of a stacked deck of judges.

But that is internal and the athletes have learned to live with unfairness. They come to the games primed to overturn the system with such stellar performances that even hardened *political judges will react*. The internal politics are part of the intrigue that offers double competition to athletes.

Showing Muscle

But externally, there is no political statement that is appropriate for airing at the Olympic Games. Whether an athlete takes advantage of his special position to voice even a legitimate gripe, or a nation pushes athletic competition to one side to show its own muscle, Olympic protests are wrong.

Adolph Hitler snubbed American Jesse Owens in Berlin in 1936.

In Mexico City in 1968, John Carlos and Tommy Smith of the U.S. team stood on the victory stand with heads bowed and black-gloved fists raised to protest U.S. racial discrimination.

At the 1972 Munich games, the performance was rude when American Vince Matthews won a gold medal in the 400-meter, and pulled his black teammate, Wayne Collett—who had won a silver—to the highest platform with him. There they stood, talking, while the "Star Spangled Banner" heralded their performance. Jesse Owens was dispatched to beg the two men to apologize. Neither would.

After the 1972 massacre of the Israeli Olympic team members, of course, the purity was gone for good.

Montreal's Olympic Village will be surrounded by security guards protecting the athletes and the sanctity of the games. Yet, from outside the camp and even before the Olympic torch is lit, the protests have started.

Canada has set the stage for what might well be the last Olympic Games.

When a thing has outlived its usefulness, it is normal to discard it. There seems to be good reason to consider a suspension of the Olympic Games. The mix of sports and politics has corrupted the simplicity of athletic competition. And what, after all, was *the point of the laurel wreath* in the beginning?

In Olympics Crisis

Taiwan-Canada Talk Is Set

From Wire Dispatches

ONTREAL, July 9.—The *dian government allowed* Taiwan Olympic team offi- to enter the country today effort to solve the dispute their participation in the es, scheduled to begin July 17.

e Tripartite Commission, represents the Internationympic Committee, the interional sports federations and national Olympic committees, the same time unanimously nced Canada's refusal to alhe Taiwanese to participate s the team name is changed Republic of China to Tai-

t the commission, chaired by president Lord Killanin, said it supports "immediate er talks" with the Canadian rnment and the Taiwan offi- in an endeavor that this d not result in the IOC g no alternative but to canhe games of the 21st Olym-"

was the first direct threat the IOC might cancel the Olympics if the problem of Chinese participation is not resolved.

The statement was issued shortly after part of the Taiwan team was refused permission to fly from Detroit to Montreal. It said that the Canadian authorities had agreed that leading officials of the Taiwan National Olympic Committee *should* be allowed into Canada for discussions while the team remains in the United States.

A spokesman for the IOC said that reports of an impending settlement were completely without foundation. He said that no formula had been drawn up to suggest the Republic of China [Taiwan] team change its name at the Olympics or march in the opening ceremony without its national flag.

Under pressure from Peking—the People's Republic of China—the Canadian government has said it will not allow the Taiwanese in unless they drop the name of the Republic of China.

The People's Republic of China, not competing in these Games, has been seeking admission to the *IOC*, but only if Taiwan is expelled.

The four Taiwan officials were allowed to enter Canada after arriving from Detroit. The team of 42 ath'etes plus other officials were left in different cities in the United States.

The four allowed entry were *Chi Cheng, who ran in the 1964 Tokyo Games and was co-holder* of the world 100-meter record; team head coach C.K. Yang, who was a silver medalist in the decathlon in the 1960 Rome Games, and two physical education instructors.

Informed IOC sources said that Shen Chia-ming, vice-president of the Republic of China National Olympic Committee was en route by bus to Montreal, accompanied by a colleague.

In Washington, President Ford told a news conference, "It is tragic that international politics" is involved in the Games. "Athletes from all countries ought to be stimulated rather than curtailed," he said.

Canadians React

MONTREAL, July 9 (UPI).—Canadians voiced overwhelming *support for the action of Prime* Minister Pierre Trudeau's government that the Nationalist Chinese Olympic team call itself Taiwan and not the Republic of China

Fear that political wrangling could lead to incidents such as at Munich in 1972 and that it was in line with the country's foreign policy were among the *reasons cited by many Canadians* questioned on the streets of Montreal by United Press International.

But some of those who supported the government stand expressed sympathy for the athletes caught in the middle and who may miss a chance to appear at the games.

Most respondents agreed that politics should not interfere with sports, and this was the major reason given by those who disagreed with Canada's decision.

Israel Memorial Service

MONTREAL, July 9 (AP).—Israeli Olympic athletes are expected to attend a memorial service Monday for the 11 Israelis who were killed in the Arab raid on Olympic Village at Munich four years ago.

The committee organizing the service announced that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau *of Canada would read a psalm.* It said that others attending would include Robert Bourassa, premier of Quebec Province, Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal and Bora Laskin, chief justice of Canada.

A security operation involving 16,000 soldiers and police has been mounted to protect the athletes at the 21st Olympic Games starting July 17.

The Israeli National Olympic Committee asked that a com*memorative ceremony be included* in the opening ceremony of the games. The request was rejected by the International Olympic Committee. The memorial service has been organized by the Jewish community of Canada.

Arab gunmen burst into Olympic Village during the 1972 games at Munich. Two Israelis died in the team's quarters, and nine more were killed at an airport near Munich as German troops tried to liberate them almost 24 hours later.

Amin to Attend

MONTREAL, July 9 (AP).—President Idi Amin of Uganda will attend the Olympic Games, the director of the Ugandan team said here.

Gen. Francis Nyangwesco, who is also the Ugandan culture and urban development minister, said that the Ugandan leader is an enthusiastic sports fan. He said he did not know the date of Amin's arrival.

E. German Swimmers Hurt for Olympics

EAST BERLIN, July 9 (Reuters).—East Germany's Barbara Kranse, the women's world 400-meter freestyle record-holder, is in hospital suffering from angina and will not compete in the Olympics, team officials said. The announcement was the second shock for the East German Olympic swimming squad.

Wednesday, three members of the team—Wolfram Sperling, Lutz Loescher and Hartmut Floeckner—were injured in a car crash. Sperling, a breaststroker, was seriously hurt and will not compete in Montreal. It was still uncertain whether Loescher and Floeckner would be able to fly out to Canada to join their colleagues at a later date.



United Press International.

Mets' Mike Phillips is called out at home after Braves' Biff Pocoroba makes the tag.

Sets League Record

Padres' Jones Beats Cubs for No. 16

CHICAGO, July 9 (WP).—"Those guys were mean to me," said the San Diego Padres' Randy Jones yesterday after beating the resident Cubs, 6-3, for his 16th victory—the most in *history by a National League* pitcher before the all-star break.

"They'd take my sinker low for ball one . . . ball two . . . even if it was right on the corner. I practically had to talk them into hitting it," Jones said.

So Jones, on one of the most trying days of a ridiculously easy 16-8 half-season, did what he *hates most. He threw the ball* right down the middle.

"I had to," he said. "It was a chance, but I had to come right in there a few times."

Actually, things are going so well for Jones that not even grooving what passes for his (sinking) fast ball can get him in trouble.

"It's ridiculous," laughted teammate Brent Strom. "I can't learn anything from watching him, he gets behind and throws that sinker down the pipe and they beat it into the dirt."

Seven times Jones fell behind on the count, 2-0; five of those times the Cubs hit ground outs on the ensuing fat sinker.

This was an altogether uncharacteristic day for Jones—except for the fact that he won again, pitched a seven hitter, completed his 15th game in 21 starts and snapped a three-game *Padres' losing streak* in which the San Diegoans had not scored a run.

Jones, who recently went a league-record-tying 68 innings without allowing a pass, sent the crowd of 20,502 into gales of cheering by issuing two walks. The reluctant Cubs forced Jones to throw 112 pitches, about 20 pitches more work than Jones averages.

Astros 7, Expos 6

At Houston, Jose Cruz's single with the base loaded in the bottom of the *ninth inning* scored Enos Cabell with the winning run and gave the Astros a 7-6 victory over Montreal.

Andre Thornton led off the *Montreal ninth with his seventh* home run to tie the score at 6-6, but with one out in the bottom of the inning Cabell singled, then stole second for his third stolen base of the night and continued to third on catcher Barry Foote's throwing error. *Steve Dunning*, 0-3, then walked both Bob Watson and Leon Roberts intentionally to load the bases and Cruz followed with his game-winning hit.

Cliff Johnson had three doubles and drove home three runs to stake Houston to an early lead.

Mets 5, Braves 2

At Atlanta, Tom Seaver, making his last start before Tuesday's All-Star Game, tossed a six-hitter in pitching New York to a 5-2 victory over the Braves.

Seaver struck out eight and did not walk a batter in raising his record to 9-5. The Braves scored in the sixth inning on singles by Biff Pocoroba, Cito Gaston and Rod Gilbreath and added another run in the ninth on a single by Gilbreath, an error by shortstop Mike Phillips and a two-out single by *Ken Henderson*.

Rookie Frank Lacorte started for Atlanta and gave up only one hit over the first four innings but the Mets pushed across four runs in the fifth on singles by Ed Kranepool and Bruce Boisclair, a throwing error by Lacorte, Wayne Garrett's two-run single and a triple by Phillips.

Brewers 5, Rangers 4

At Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas doubled home two runs with one out in the 13th inning to cap a three-run rally that gave the Brewers a 5-4 victory over Texas.

The Rangers took a 4-2 lead with two runs in the top of the 13th but Bernie Carbo opened the Brewers' half of the inning with a double and moved to third on a single by George Scott. Carbo scored when Bill Sharp beat out a bunt over the pitcher's mound and, after Sixto Lezcano sacrificed, pinch-hitter Art Kusnyer was intentionally walked to load the bases. Thomas then doubled off the leftfield wall to score both Scott and Sharp.

Danny Frisella, who worked the last four innings in relief of starter Jim Colborn, received credit for the victory to improve his record to 2-0. Joe Hoerner suffered the loss, dropping his record to 0-1.

Orioles 9, A's 6

At Oakland, Ken Singleton drove in four runs and Bobby Grich contributed three doubles as Baltimore outlasted the A's, *9-6, to stretch* Wayne Garland's pitching record to 10-1.

Garland was knocked out in the seventh inning after giving up seven hits and four of the Oakland runs. Dyar Miller relieved Garland and recorded his fourth save.

Singleton stroked a three-run double off starter Mike Norris in the third inning following a Grich double, a walk, and Lee May's infield single. Then, in the seventh inning, Singleton knocked in his fourth run with a sacrifice fly after A's reliever Jim Todd walked three Orioles and hit a batter.

Red Sox 8, Twins 4

At Boston, Carlton Fisk, who had not driver home a run in nearly a month, doubled in two runs in the fifth inning to steer the Red Sox past Minnesota, 8-4.

Carl Yastrzemski singled in Boston's opening run in the two-run first and added a two-run *homer in the third inning.*

Rookie left-hander Rick Jones pitched five innings for his second major league victory without a loss. He yielded all four Minnesota runs and all seven Twins' hits, including a two-run homer by Larry Hisle in the fifth. Reggie Cleveland threw no-hit ball over the final four innings for his second save.

Yankees 6, White Sox 0

At New York, Roy White hit a three-run home run in the seventh inning to pace the Yankees and Ken Holtzman to a 6-0 victory over Chicago.

White's homer came off loser Rich Gossage, 5-7, and followed singles by Jim Mason and Mickey Rivers. Oscar Gamble homered in the eighth for the final New York run.

Injured Borg Out, Connors Substitutes

MYRTLE BEACH, S.C., July 9 (AP).—Bjorn Borg, winner of this year's Wimbledon championship, has withdrawn from the Grand Slam of Tennis tournament here because of muscle strain. Officials of the three-day event, which begins today, said Borg will be replaced by Jimmy Connors.

Put together for the winners of the game's most prestigious tournaments, the four-man competition will bring together on the clay court last year's Wimbledon champion, Arthur Ashe, 1975 U.S. Open winner Manuel Orantes, Masters champion Ilie Nastase and Connors.

Miller Still 2d

Spaniard Retains Lead Of Two in British Open

SOUTHPORT, England, July 9 (UPI).—American Johnny Miller overhauled front-runner Severiano Ballesteros today, but then fell to two strokes behind the 19-year-old Spaniard after the third round of the 10th British Open Golf Championship.

Both players carded one-over-par 73s, which left Ballesteros at 211 and Miller, the 7-2 favorite, with 213.

Briton Tommy Horton parred the 7,001-yard course for third at 215, two strokes ahead of Americans Jack Nicklaus (73) and Ray Floyd (73) and Australian Gary Marsh (72).

On a day when rain and wind brought high scoring, U.S. Open champion Jerry Pate shot the worst round of the tournament with an 87 for a 54-hole aggregate of 233, to miss the cutoff for tomorrow's final 18 holes.

Defending champion Tom Watson also crashed out of the $135,000 tournament, finishing at 227 after shooting an 80.

Youngest Winner

Ballesteros, leading from the first round, would-be the youngest *player to win* the Open since 18-year-old Tom Morris captured the crown 108 years ago.

The Spaniard showed nerves of steel today as he went out with Miller in a top-of-the-field battle, which swung one way and then the other.

He certainly impressed Miller. The 29-year-old American said he thought Ballesteros could land the $13,500 first prize if he maintained his form when a reduced field of 66 with scores of 226 and better tackle the last round.

"I have great respect for his game," Miller said. "But I am sure he doesn't have much for mine after the way I played today."

Earlier Miller looked like the man likely to head the third round as Ballesteros began with two bogeys to lose his overnight lead.

The Californian then went ahead for the first time with a birdie two at the fourth and was two strokes clear after covering the front nine in 24 to the Spaniard's 38.

But Ballesteros battled on, snatching a birdie at the 10th and leveling two holes later when Miller had a bogey five. The American then ran into a bad patch, dropping strokes at the 14th and 15th holes.

Women's Open Golf

SPRINGFIELD, Pa., JJuly 9 *(UPI).—Connie Chillemi,* an 18-year-old who failed her first try at the LPGA tour, shot a two-under-par 69 yesterday for a one-stroke lead in the first round of the U.S. Women's Open Golf Championship.

Briton Scores Hole in One

SOUTHPORT, England, July 9 (UPI.—British pro Peter Dawson used a five iron off the tee at the 4th hole at Birkdale today and watched the ball zoom 206 yards into *the cup.*

The ace did not help the 26-year-old Dawson's score—he finished with 73 for a total of 225 after the third round, well behind the leaders. But he did win a bottle of champagne for his feat, the first of the current tournament.

13th Tour Stage Is Led by Ovion

ST. GAUDENS, France, July 9 (UPI).—Frenchman Regis Ovion won the 13th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race today, but his compatriot Raymond Delisle retained the lead.

Ovion crossed the finish line half a wheel ahead of a group in the final sprint. Ovion and six others were clocked at 4 hours, 47:23 minutes. The stage took the race over 188 kilometers from Front Romeu to here through the Pyrenees Mountains.

Hennie Kuiper, the Dutch champion, suffered a bad fall in the final sprint, but scrambled up and finished seventh.

Tanzania Drops Out of Games Over Presence of New Zealand

DAR ES SALAAM, July 9 (Reuters).—Tanzania withdrew tonight from the Olympic Games in Montreal because New Zealand is taking part, a government statement issued here did.

The decision means that the confrontation between 1,500-meter record-holder Filbert Bayi of Tanzania and mile record-holder John Walker of New Zealand will not take place.

The government said that Tanzania had decided not to take part in the Olympics "as long as New Zealand participates." It added that the decision was made as a result of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Mauritius last week.

The statement said that participation by New Zealand in sports events in South Africa, at a time when "the whole world was mourning the condemning the barbaric massacres of loyal sons and daughters of Africa in Soweto, Johannesburg, Pretoria and other parts of South Africa, was an open approval by New Zealand of these murderous acts."

Allino II Favored

Meadow Bright Is Carrying Foal in International Trot

By Red Smith

W YORK, July 9 (NYT).—Palmer, and perhaps others, of a mare named Annie ho raced on the bush tracks e West when the *ordinary* was $300. The closing re of the meet was a $5,000 icap at a mile and a quarnd, although Annie G. didn't to go that far, her owner d money.

rging a grudge against the the racing secretary slap-60 pounds on the mare and, se the only rider available 100-pound apprentice, she to the post with 60 pounds d in her saddle pockets.

had post position No. 16 field of 17. She was a thing who couldn't stand g, but at the start the outnorse came over and slamher into the horse inside te of that, she caught the on the clubhouse turn and rawing away in the backh when her rider felt the slip. Scared of the big behind him, he pulled her outside fence.

mare stopped over there ad a foal," her owner said "I'd bred her the year but I thought she hadn't Well, Annie G. won that by three open lengths and nal ran second. That, men, is what I call a horse class."

n Miller doesn't expect w Bright to duplicate that mance when he drives her $200,000 International Trot osevelt Raceway tomorrow, the gestation period for is 11 months and Meadow has been pregnant only e is definitely a horse with hough, and although she'll rrying a foal by Speedy when she goes to the post, now second choice at 4 a field that includes two from Italy, two from two from the United one from Sweden and one Canada.

Big Winner

has won just about every race that amounts to g, but he never drove a of the International. He Delmonica Hanover when m in 1973 and 1974, but John Chapman driving. had the talented German, Fromming, up when she the first American to ance's classic Prix d'Amer-(That was the day Del-s pocket picked in the circle.)

Meadow Bright, who isn't long past her 4th birthday, has been a busy girl since she was 2, racing 51 times, winning 28 and *earning* $343,995. Makes a fellow wonder how she ever found time for dalliance with Speedy Count.

"Last year I had a call from John Simpson, who wanted to buy her for the Hanover Shoe Farm. I told him, 'I've just put a price on her for the Italians —$200,000 less 10 per cent commission, that's $180,000.' John said, 'How about $175,000?' and I said, 'You've got her.'

"He left her with me, and she took a world record of 1:57 and two-fifths for 3-year-old trotting fillies and also won more money than any other 3-year-old trotting filly, somewhere around $200,000 for Hanover. So the way it worked out, she cost them nothing."

Decision to Breed

"She was good this year up to April, when she got a splint that developed into an inflamed tendon. You don't race a good horse that's sore. The good ones, when they tell they have had it, you respect them. So I called Simpson. 'John,' I told him, 'this mare is too good to race sore. There's no telling how long she'll be this way so I think you ought to breed her, so you don't miss a year.' He agreed.

"I had a vet examine her and he said, 'She'll be in season two days from now,' so I vanned her down to Hanover in a hurry and April 8 we bred her to Speedy Count, the sire of Delmonica.

"For a while after that she had some skin soreness but I was jogging her and she kept getting better and better. The other night I drove her in the American Trotting Championship at *Roosevelt and she won handily* in 2:01 and four-fifths. She picked up $25,000 and qualified as one of the eight to go in the International. She pulled up just perfect. I don't think she's ever been better than she is right now, and I know she is three months gone."

Meadow Bright drew post position four, two outside of France's Bellino II, the favorite. The International is a mile and a *quarter, a bit farther than U.S.* trotters are asked to go on most occasions and a searching distance for unborn foals. Even if Meadow Bright doesn't win, the experience over a distance of ground should be good for her child.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota ..... 001 120 000—4 7 2
Boston ..... 202 020 11x—8 13 1
Goltz, Hughes (5), Burgmeier (6), Luebber (7), Albury (7) and Wynegar; Jones, Cleveland (6) and Fisk. W—Jones (2-0). L—Goltz (7-8). HR—Hisle (7th), Yastrzemski (15th).
Chicago ..... 000 000 000—0 7 0
New York ..... 020 000 31x—6 8 0
Gossage, Odom (8) and Basian; Holtzman (7-8) and Munson. L—Gossage (5-7). HR—White (8th). Gamble (7th).
Texas ..... 000 100 001 002—4 13 0
Milwaukee ..... 020 000 000 003—5 15 0
Briles, Foucault (10), Hoerner (13) and Sundberg; Colborn, Frisella (10) and Porter. W—Frisella (2-0). L—Hoerner (10-1). HR—Lahoud (1st), *Lezcano (4th)*, Porter (1st).
Baltimore ..... 003 010 221—9 13 2
Oakland ..... 021 000 12x—6 10 1
Garland, Miller (7) and Dempsey; Norris, Lindblad (3), Todd (7), Bahnsen (7) and Haney. W—*Garland* (10-1). L—Lindblad. HR—Bando (19th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego ..... 004 010 001—6 12 1
Chicago ..... 001 002 000—3 7 0
Jones (16-3) and Kendall; Bonham, P. Reuschel (3), Garman (6), Coleman (8), Knowles (9) and Swisher. L—Bonham (8-7).
New York ..... 000 040 001—5 6 1
Atlanta ..... 000 001 001—2 6 1
Seaver (9-5) and Hodges; Lacorte, Canton (5), Morton (7), Torrealba (9) and Pocoroba. L—Lacorte (0-3).
Montreal ..... 100 102 011—6 8 3
Houston ..... 300 010 201—7 11 0
Fryman, Murray (7), Dunning (8) and Foote; Cosgrove, Peniz (7), Forsch (8) and Herrmann. W—Forsch (2-2). L—Dunning (0-3). HR—Rivera (2d), Thornton (7th).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	52	25	.675	—
Pittsburgh	44	33	.571	8
New York	45	40	.529	11
St. Louis	34	45	.430	19
Chicago	34	47	.420	20
Montreal	25	49	.338	25 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati	51	31	.622	—
Los Angeles	46	37	.554	5 1/2
San Diego	43	40	.518	8 1/2
Houston	39	44	.470	12 1/2
Atlanta	38	44	.463	13
San Francisco	34	50	.405	18

Thursday's Results

San Diego 6, Chicago 3.
New York 5, Atlanta 2.
Houston 7, Montreal 6.

Friday's Games

San Francisco at Chicago, n
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, n
San Diego at Philadelphia, n.
Los Angeles at St. Louis, n.
New York at Atlanta, n.
Montreal at *Houston*, n

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	48	30	.615	—
Boston	39	38	.506	8 1/2
Cleveland	38	38	.500	9
Detroit	37	39	.487	10
Baltimore	37	42	.468	11 1/2
Milwaukee	30	44	.405	16

Western Division

Kansas City	49	30	.620	—
Texas	44	34	.564	4 1/2
Oakland	41	41	.500	9 1/2
Minnesota	37	42	.463	12 1/2
Chicago	36	43	.456	13
California	35	49	.417	16 1/2

Thursday's Results

Boston 8, Minnesota 4.
New York 6, Chicago 0.
Milwaukee 5, Texas 4.
Baltimore 9, Oakland 6.

Friday's Games

Cleveland at Oakland, n.
Baltimore at California, n.
Texas at Milwaukee, n.
Kansas City at Detroit, n.
Chicago at New York, n.
Minnesota at *Boston*, n.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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UNRWA Temporary Headquarters,
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WANTED: Responsible woman to manage household for U.S. family (2 children 16 & 12) in Paris 11. Flexible hours. May reside with family if desired. Call days: 776.42.21, ext. 3619 eves. 955.12 19

CORSICA AUGUST. American or English girl for children. Driver's license, references needed. Paris, 522.63.89, Monday, Tuesday.

Art Buchwald

Dear Delegates

WASHINGTON—Dear Democratic delegates,

Welcome to the Democratic Convention in New York City, which we know will be one of the most exciting events of the last 200 years.

Our Program Committee has worked day and night to make this an enjoyable, entertaining and suspenseful experience.


Buchwald

This is the tentative schedule which I know will meet with your approval.

On Monday evening at exactly 8 o'clock we will all stand and sing the "Star Spangled Banner." This will be followed by welcoming speeches from Gov. Hugh Carey and Mayor Abe Beame, both of whom we know you've been waiting on tenterhooks to hear.

Then that Texas *spellbinder*, Democratic chairman Robert Strauss, will give his report on the state of the party.

This will be followed by a real treat. At tremendous expense we are going to present a film showing highlights from the careers of all the great Democratic presidents. It will keep you riveted to your seats.

But there's more. We are going to hear keynote addresses from Sen. John Glenn, America's most famous hero, and Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, who will both tell us what a mess the Republicans have made of the country for the past eight years. This will be a night to remember.

* * *

I know you don't think we can top Monday night, but wait until you hear what we have in store for you on Tuesday. There will be reports from the Credentials and Rules Committee followed by the highlight of the evening, which will be the reading of the Democratic platform.

We want everyone in their seats for the reading of the platform, and we don't want anyone sneaking off to watch the All-Star baseball game on television.

Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to the Rules Committee report, and then we will all break for dinner. After dinner we will come back and hear the nomination speeches for our presidential candidates. At this moment we haven't decided how many nominating speeches we will have. But it is our hope that they will be given by a well-known politician, a woman, a black, an American Indian, a Puerto Rican, an Eskimo and, if she's in town, Elizabeth Taylor.

Following each nominating speech we will expect all of you to rise in your seats and hold a spontaneous demonstration. Your floor captains will give you your instructions as to where and when the spontaneous demonstrations will be held. For reasons we can't explain at this time, Georgia will be given the courtesy of leading the demonstrations.

After the demonstrations we will vote on the nominations. This should take about 10 minutes.

* * *

Then we will have another spontaneous demonstration and 1,000 balloons will be dropped from the ceiling of Madison Square Garden. We advise you to be there that night as only delegates in attendance will get a free balloon.

Thursday will be windup day for this exciting week. First we *will nominate the vice-president* and then have another spontaneous demonstration followed by—are you ready for this?—the union band playing "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Then you can go to dinner.

When you come back, the evening will be devoted to a solemn occasion. We will open with a prayer and then an introduction of the presidential candidate, whoever he or she may be.

He or she will then give his or her acceptance speech, promising *peace, full employment* and the works. He or she will vow that, if it's "God's will" that a Democratic president be elected, he or she will never lie to the American people.

We will then adjourn after a final spontaneous demonstration.

Please be there Thursday evening because we have a special gift for each delegate. To show our appreciation and thanks, each delegate, as he leaves the hall, will receive the finest jar of peanut butter that money can buy!

See y'all Monday night.

Mary Blume

Trying to Unite Blacks of France



Black Hebdo's poster—"If all the French had the same ancestors, they'd be reading the same thing."

PARIS (IHT).—In crowded offices near the Folies-Bergère a new 16-page tabloid called Black Hebdo (Hebdo being short for the French word *hebdomadaire* or weekly) is trying to bring together the black population of France, which the government estimates at 340,000 and the magazine's editor puts at 1 million. Black Hebdo started publishing this spring and bills itself as Le Journal du Monde Noir.

A single black world seems inconceivable in France, where the colored population comes from a wide range of backgrounds and places—former French Africa, the French West Indies, North and South America—and for many of whom French is a second tongue. But, says Alex Uri, Black Hebdo's West Indian editor, a black community is starting to form in France.

"We were all colonized under different masters, but now that we are on the same ground we have to get together to express ourselves. As a pressure group we exist, but we haven't known how to use our strength. That's why Black Hebdo's timing is right.

"The paper was created by Africans and West Indians—people who are trying to dissolve the divisions that stopped them from uniting until now. I never knew Africans before, I thought they were cannibals.

"The black people are getting together, they are looking for places for informal meetings, there are black bands that play a combination of African and West Indian music. There is an interpenetration that is very important.

"In the black community everything is in a chrysalis state," Mr. Uri says. "Everything is moving and is going to explode."

The message seems to be not the fire next time, but time after next watch out.

At the present, Black Hebdo militates only mildly, and although some of its teenage street vendors were roughed up by the police, it has no political affiliation. "In the United States the conception of journalism is different," says Mr. Uri, who has spent some time in Syracuse, N.Y. "Here, if you try to do something for the black people, you are leftist or Communist."

In fact, says Mr. Uri, the black community may dislike some of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's ministers, but they admire Giscard's style and were more amused than offended when he invited some baffled African garbage men for an extensively publicized breakfast at the Elysée Palace.

"The government thinks we are against them, but in fact we are preventing an uprising," Mr. Uri says. "They don't realize how fed up the blacks are because it's all underground. *One day, you can have black terrorism, too.*"

Especially since Alex Uri became editor a few weeks ago, Black Hebdo has become more urgent in tone, with exposés of racial discrimination and deplorable housing conditions in Paris, as well as articles on the conflicts in South Africa and on the island of Timor. "Readers don't know about Timor, but they must learn about black people everywhere," Mr. Uri says. "It's not just a political stand, it's a need, like food. And if you need food, you will find it."

The food provided by Black Hebdo is for the most part homely and simple. In addition to political stories and an increasing number of articles on historical figures such as Marcus Garvey, there have been features on Diana Ross, Stevie Wonder, Senegalese film director Sembene Ousmane and on a fire-eater from Mozambique.

Black Hebdo hopes to replace any French publications its readers may be taking, so there are complete TV listings, recipes for Senegalese chicken and Creole pineapple, black-oriented crosswords (town in Nigeria; African pine tree; cannot survive without sugar cane), and advice on how to deal with French officialdom, how to clean your husband's necktie, and *what to do if your baby swallows a needle.*

Black Hebdo was founded by a team of 12 with their own money and was launched with an ad campaign featuring a poster that came about after Mr. Uri told someone at Young and Rubicam about how black kids scrub themselves in the tub in the hope of turning white. The ad shows a black boy wearing a helmet from ancient Gaul, with the headline, "If all the French had the same ancestors, they'd be reading the same thing."

Circulation is up to about 20,000, distribution is dodgy and advertising revenue is low. Mr. Uri feels encouraged but says it's an uphill fight: "It's hard to get the blacks to move out of their unfavorable political and social situation because they still believe in the France that promised *them* so much."

While less open and barbarous than in the United States, racial discrimination most definitely exists in France. "What can a black man expect when the whites are always at each other's throats?" says a young black plumber from Guadeloupe. The usual French cliché is, "I am not a racist but . . ." Says Mr. Uri, who has worked in the French press and radio: "There is always the French but. They will never tell you *no because you are black, but* somehow the things that were possible before they saw you no longer are. When I arrived at the French radio after having made an appointment by telephone, they asked me three times, are you sure you're Mr. Uri?"

"France is the country of the rights of man," Mr. Uri says. "But they don't know what to do with these rights, and sometimes they regret that they exist."

PEOPLE: *David Eisenhower: Book About Grandfather*


David Eisenhower . . . *intimate*

David Eisenhower is writing an "intimate character study" of his grandfather entitled, "Going Home to Glory: Dwight D. Eisenhower." Random House has acquired the rights to the book, which, a spokesman for the publisher says, will examine not so much how but why power flowed to the general so suddenly and in such quantity. "It will re-examine the Eisenhower years and the kind of perspective that should be applied to the general," Eisenhower 28, told Thomas Lask of The New York Times in a telephone interview from California. "One aspect of the study will be the general's approach to power and how he used it. He was reserved and reticent. He had trained himself so carefully how he should think about things that he did not know his own feelings. The book will try to get behind the exterior of the man to answer the questions he couldn't answer himself." To Eisenhower—the general died three days before his grandson's birthday—the late president was stern and forbidding, a disciplinarian. "I will include the impressions I had of him, but the more I leave myself out of the book the better," Eisenhower said.

* * *

Amy Carter, 8, has expanded her business in Plains, Ga., from selling 10-cents-a-glass lemonade to selling sandwiches to reporters who are covering her father, Jimmy Carter. Peanut butter and jelly sandwiches, which she makes herself, sell for 50 cents, but tuna fish sandwiches cost $1 because—Amy says—"meat is more expensive." Her father, Jimmy Carter, the leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, said that he is going to try to persuade her to cut the price, remarking that "even 50 cents is too much for Plains."

* * *

Film actor George Hamilton, 37, has applied for a divorce from his wife in Los Angeles, alleging that their five-year marriage had broken down because of irreconcilable differences. The suit, filed Wednesday, said that Hamilton and his actress-model wife, **Alana**, 31, separated in March. It was the first marriage for both.

* * *

The King of Tonga thought that a 24-foot pleasure boat would be just the thing as a wedding gift for his daughter, **Princess Salote Mafileo Pilolevu**, marrying **Samu Luckpofa** July 23. The boat cost $15,[illegible] the Oakland, Calif., builder it would cost another $12[illegible] transport the craft by [illegible] Nukualofa, the Tonga [illegible] Steve Marciel said Thursday the craft would arrive 10 da[ys af]ter the ceremony but "we [illegible] princess color photos of [the] boat."

* * *

Someone was singing "[illegible] Christmas" in London on [one of] the hottest days of the yea[r] of course, it was **Bing C[rosby]** Crosby has been at the studios taping his 41st Chr[istmas] program for broadcast o[n the] CBS-TV network someti[me in] December.

* * *

Former U.S. Supreme [Court] nominee **Harrold Carswell** p[leaded] not guilty Friday in a Ta[llahas]see, Fla., court to charges [of bat]tery and attempting a homo[sexual] act with a police officer. [Cars]well's plea was filed by h[is at]torney, **Murray Wadsworth**, [at a] hearing before Leon [County] Judge Hal McClamma. Ca[rswell,] who is being treated at a [Talla]hassee hospital for a nervou[s con]dition, was not present. The [judge] granted a delay of Carswell['s trial] on the two misdemeanor c[harges] until the former federal j[udge's] physician says that Carswe[ll is able] to appear in court. Carswe[ll was] arrested June 24.

—SAMUEL JUST[ICE]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, JULY 10, 1976

AMS55RC | JAK52CH | NJW53BB
AS102AA | JXB55RD | RHG52CH
AXH55RA | MED03HB | WHJ54ZZ

MESSAGES, JULY 9, 1976

CHL02KX | JGL04SA | TST51CH
GNA52MY | RRM52PH

The above are coded messages from home for subscribing travelers off itinerary in Europe. For details: America Calling, Pompton Lakes, N.J. 07442.

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THE LONDON INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED RESEARCH, BM 2652 London WC4, England, has awarded the following Honorary Doctorates on June 30, 1976: Messrs. R. Fraser Newell, F. Halle Jr., M.P. Hansotia, H.M. Teeple, M.H. Tunis (Comm. Science), J.E. *Judge (Fine Arts)*, J.H. Mills, Mrs. E.C. Brazelton (Nina Cross) (Humanities), J.C. Hupper (Laws), M. Everett, Mrs. P. Saindon-Williams (Letters), J.P. Phillips, Miss Jacq. Birch (Literature), H. Behbahami, Mrs. M. Meakins, A. Pollok Bowl, R.J. Richardson, J.E. Schulze (Science).

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